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Alia Greets Al-Qadhdhafi on National Day

AU011244 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Tirana, September 1 (ATA) — The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the leader of September 1 Revolution of Arab People's Socialist Jamahiriya of Libya, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi:

"It is a pleasure for me that on occasion of your national day, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and in my name, to convey to you the warm greetings and the fraternal Libyan people the best wishes for their well-being and the country's prosperity.

"I wish that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries further develop in the future in the interest of our two peoples."

Alia, Carcani Greet SRV on National Day

AU020917 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Tirana, September 2 (ATA) — Comrades Ramiz Alia, first secretary of Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have sent the following message of greetings to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Comrade Vo Chi Kong, head of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; and Comrade Pham Hung, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam:

"On occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as well as in our names, we convey to you and through you to the fraternal Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the warm greetings and cordial wishes.

"The victory attained by the Vietnamese people 42 years ago with the proclamation of national independence and their battles against us imperialism that led to the great victory of April 30, 1975 were the successful crowning of the protracted struggles that opened a new state in their history, that of the free and independent development.

"Over the years of people's power, working and fighting with a lofty spirit of selflessness, and overcoming numerous obstacles, the Vietnamese people has made important progress in the socialist construction of the country and the strengthening of national defence.

"The Albanian people, who are linked with the Vietnamese people through a close friendship, wholeheartedly wish them on this memorable day of festivity successive successes in all the fields of life. We wish that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Albania and Vietnam strengthen and develop ever more to the common benefit of our two peoples and of the struggle against imperialism."

Alia Greets Press on Anniversary

AU311651 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 25 Aug 87 p.1

["The Greeting of Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee First Secretary, Addressed to the Editorial Board of *Zeri I Popullit*, and Working People in the Press, ATA, and the Radio and Television"]

[Text] Dear comrades, I wish to use the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the publication of the first issue of *Zeri I Popullit* to send you warmest greetings from the AWP Central Committee and from myself personally, and to wish you ever greater successes in the fulfillment of your lofty political and ideological mission in your creative work in journalism.

The appearance 45 years ago of *Zeri I Popullit*, which was founded by our glorious leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, marked an important date in the history of the party and of our National Liberation War. From the start the paper of the Albanian Communists became a trumpet call summoning the people to a general uprising; it became a banner of their political unity and a powerful weapon in the struggle against foreign invaders and traitors to the nation.

Zeri I Popullit, just as it has always been at the forefront of the struggle for the liberation of the nation, has fought with determination and strong principles for revolutionary and democratic change, for the construction of socialism and the general emancipation of our people, and for our new life. It has fought with noble revolutionary and patriotic sentiments to expose enemies and traitors, to defend freedom and independence, and against conspiracies, intrigues, the interventions of imperialism, and other enemies. The contribution of *Zeri I Popullit* in the ideological struggle of the party against modern revisionism and to defend Marxism-Leninism has been a distinguished one. The best pens of the country have written for *Zeri I Popullit*. Its pages reflect the most advanced thinking of the party and our people. I express the wish that *Zeri I Popullit*, and with it, all our press, will stand as ever as a lofty platform of the viewpoint of the masses, a broad school of their political and ideological education, and a noted hearth of our national socialist culture. The party has always cared for the press with the aim that the press should fulfill as well as possible its lofty mission to educate the masses in the spirit of communism and mobilize them to carry out the party line, and to publicize advanced experience and positive examples. It is always carrying out major work in informing the press and journalists of its decisions and directives, of the development plans and major problems of the nation. The party considers this extensive information and daily contact to be a necessary prerequisite

for fruitful work on the part of the press. As managers of the organs of the press, journalists, editors, and voluntary correspondents, you have a great part to play in this, in understanding and interpreting the instructions of the party, and in communicating the party's thinking to the masses through your articles. The organs of the press depend upon your work to ever increasingly become platforms for the thinking of the masses, reflecting their wishes. The pages of our papers depend on you to faithfully reflect the comments and proposals of our working people for the smooth running of the tasks of the state and of society.

To fulfill this function as well as possible, ideological clarity and political loyalty have a principal part to play. But a journalist's professional ability has particular importance, alongside creative enthusiasm, the inquiring spirit of the artist, and the persistence of the scientist, in making him a militant publicist and active helper of the party.

Our journalists must struggle to be worthy and respected members of our people's intelligentsia, to be valued and respected by the reader for their labor and fresh, original thought. They must be strongly aware that the development of their journalistic creativity and their editorial work is at the same time the growth and progress of our press as a whole.

The party demands that journalists' articles should be outstanding in every case for their depth of political culture and theoretical reasoning, for their fine language and high journalistic standards. They must abandon peremptory or imperative styles and avoid sermonizing or schoolmasterly tendencies. It is the social significance of a topic under consideration and the thinking employed to discuss it which make an article interesting and attractive. There must be a more vigorous struggle against vacuous phrases which seek to conceal poverty of thought, against overblown euphoria which seeks to replace the analysis of facts, against stereotypes and schematicism which illustrate poverty of imagination, and which unfortunately are not uncommonly encountered in some press articles and in radio and television programs.

Dear comrades, our nation is now faced with the great tasks set by the AWP Ninth Congress. Newspapers, magazines, the television and radio, and all the press organs, must strive to raise higher the political enthusiasm which has now engulfed the working masses of town and countryside who, with revolutionary mobilization and patriotic inspiration, are laboring to fulfill and surpass the tasks of the plan.

The press should strive to inform the masses extensively and speedily about domestic and international developments, the work of the party and the state, and the struggle of the people on various fronts of socialist construction. The press must be among the first to discover new problems that emerge and lay them before public opinion, analyzing them and suggesting the required solutions. This is the field where the skill and value of the press are tested.

As a channel for the line of the masses, the press must never rest in its struggle against liberalism and bureaucracy and all alien manifestations which hamper the consolidation of the power of the people and the progress of our society. New standards of communist morality must be displayed, and creative initiatives in all fields must be defended more strongly and publicized, along with new values that are added to our ancient patriotic and revolutionary traditions, and all factors that strengthen and forge the unity of the people around the party.

The voice of the press, as in the past, must in the future too resound loudly in the defense of the freedom and independence of the peoples, and of their sovereignty and their rights. Always raising high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and always supporting those forces which promote democratic development and socialism, our press must fight consistently to expose imperialism, social imperialism, and reaction, and against their aggressive and war-mongering course. It is the constant duty of the press to defend and publicize the good name of Albania in the world, and the labor and work of the construction of Albania's people.

Congratulating you once again on this jubilee festival, I express the unswerving conviction of the Central Committee that *Zeri I Popullit* will always remain a standard-bearer of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, and a determined fighter in carrying out party directives, always youthful and fresh, well loved and well received by the masses.

I express the assurance that alongside Zeri I Popullit, and in the light of its example, all the other organs will struggle to preserve and enrich the fine traditions of our press, and will always stand bravely and courageously at the forefront of the people's struggle to defend their freedom and independence, and the victories of the revolution and socialist construction, for the sake of the progress and strengthening of the homeland.

With greetings, Ramiz Alia. Tirana 24 August 1987.

Bottlenecks at Port of Durres Criticized

AU311834 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 26 Aug 87 p 2

[Article by Dede Kola, of the Durres branch of the State Bank: "Currency Is Spent, but the Goods Languish in the Warehouse"]

[Excerpt] Raw materials and technical supply enterprises, as intermediaries between foreign markets and the consumer, and at the same time administrators of imported goods from their receipt until their despatch to the consumer, have their representatives at the seaport. Frequent conflicts have arisen between the railroad, as transporter, and the port as handling agent, over the

punctual movement of freight. The freight cars are ready, but not the cranes the cars are waiting for; there are discrepancies between unloading capacities and reloading capacities delays in the turn-around time of freight cars, which disrupt their planned movements, and so forth. The results are the delays of freight in the port beyond the permitted limits. This begs the question of whether it is reasonable or economical to spend currency and have goods waiting for months in the port of Durres, when somebody has ordered them and is waiting for them. To improve this there must be better coordination of labor and closer cooperation between the raw materials and technical supply enterprises, the railroad, and the port authorities. At present freight waiting for months in Durres has turned the port into a kind of warehouse. There are undistributed goods dating back to last December, including, it is said, two tons of piping for the corn-harvesting machines of the Durres Agricultural Machinery Factory. This is the most visible testimony to the delays in the port. [passage omitted]

Volume 55 of Hoxha's Works Published

AU301333 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 30 Aug 87

[Text] Tirana, 30 August (ATA) — The 55th volume of the Works by Comrade Enver Hoxha came off the press and was put into circulation. It contains writings of June-October 1975 period, most of which is published for the first time. The volume deals with a number of economical, ideological, organisational, military matters, questions of foreign policy, etc.

An important place is taken by the talks of the unforgettable leader of the party and people with workers, cooperativists,and cadres of the districts of Pogradec, Korce, and Elbasan, the speech at the 8th plenum of the CC of the PLA, contributions at the meetings of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PLA, at the secretariat of the CC of the PLA, notes, articles, etc.

The volume has an index.

U.S. Congressmen Arrive for Talks 1 Sep
AU011816 Sofia BTA in English 1527 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 1 (BTA) — Mr Steny Hoyer and Mr William Richardson, members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, and Mr Richard Shifter, U.S. assistant secretary of state, arrived here today. They will have meetings at the National Assembly and they will also meet state and public figures. The talks will concentrate on the state and prospects of bilateral relations in different fields, as well as on issues related to security and cooperation in Europe.

Kubadinski Meets Chinese Women's Delegation
AU311830 Sofia BTA in English 1713 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Sofia, August 31 (BTA) — Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and Politburo member of the CC of the BCP, received a delegation of the All-China Federation of Women, led by Mrs Zhang Guoying, who are visiting here at the invitation of the National Committee of the Movement of Bulgarian Women.

The guests were familiarized with the work of the Fatherland Front, with the development and the structure of this largest mass organisation in the country. An emphasis was laid on the active participation of the women's movement in the life of the Fatherland Front and in the fulfillment of the tasks of restructuring, in the efforts to achieve qualitatively new growth rates in the economy and to promote further democracy.

The meeting was attended by Mrs Elena Lagadinova, president of the National Committee of the Movement of Bulgarian Women.

Daily Views Criticism in Albanian Press
AU311630 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 26 Aug 87 p 7

[Aleksandur Boyanov article: "Correct Target Aimed at For the Future"]

[Excerpts] The Albanian press writes on the efforts to introduce a new style and method of work in light of the decisions of the AWP Central Committee Plenums.

In summer 1987 we can feel the intensive pace of everyday life's working achievements in Albania from the materials published in the newspapers. We can feel the sense of responsibility with which numerous collectives from the industrial and agricultural sectors are working to fulfill and overfulfill their plans.

At the same time the columns in the press organs also transpire the hot and ardent elan of a critical spirit which, as a result of the Ninth AWP Congress, strongly manifested itself at the AWP Central Committee plenums (April-July), as well as at the 10th Congress of Albanian trade unions (held in June). The criticism of the weaknesses and shortcomings, as Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee and president of the People's Assembly Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, stated in his greeting speech to the representatives of the Albanian workers class, does not harm anyone or anything. On the contrary, it contributes to the consolidation of the economy, society, and the people's power, making them more democratic and investing them with a more profoundly popular character, preserving them from the dangers of bureaucratic distortions.

The problems of agricultural production beginning with the harvest campaign and with the sowing of fodder and secondary crops, down to the question: "what is the farmer producing in his private plot?", as the journalist Bardul Minjovi entitles one of his articles in the daily *Zeri I Popullit*, are the main focus of critical attention in the Albanian media. [passage omitted].

If it is true that the farmers and the agricultural sector carry the main burden of covering the people's needs for foodstuffs, today, Ramiz Alia declared at the trade union congress, this makes it necessary for the workers class and industry to meet the growing needs of the country for accumulation resources. Owing to this share of all subjective factors in the problems of improving the living standard, the edge of criticism in the Albanian press is aimed at a wider range of subjects. [passage omitted.]

The campaign devoted to active and creative labor activities attaches great importance to the work of party organizations and cadres. In the rubric "From the Life of the Party," the daily *Zeri I Popullit* of 2 July 1987, stressed that during the accountability-election year, greater attention was devoted to the exchange of those party leadership members, who are, so to to say, "more flexible", or "expendable" , or those who exert state functions at the same time, such as deputy ministers, deputy directors, deputy chairmen, head of cadres departments, and others. The rubric "Ideological Subjects" of the same daily states that "in certain ministries and central departments we observe an inexplicable delay in promoting the party policy of moving cadres around. So far only 40 percent of the planned cadres, leaders and specialists have been moved around in 15 central departments. This applies in particular to cadres who have worked 8-10 years in one place. [passage omitted)

It is obvious that in this hot summer, characterized by strenuous work, the press in socialist Albania does not fail to criticize anything that obstructs "the great, positive change in all directions" which was the subject of discussions at the last AWP forum.

Cooperation Agreement Signed with Iraq
JN271200 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1115 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Sofia, 27 Aug (INA) — Iraq and Bulgaria signed here yesterday an agreement to bolster bilateral cooperation in the medical field through the exchange of

medical expertise and cadres. The agreement was signed on the Iraqi side by Health Minister Sadiq Hamid 'Allush and on the Bulgarian side by his counterpart Popivanov. Dr Sadiq Hamid 'Allush earlier yesterday met with Bulgarian Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Grigor Stopickov and discussed with him bilateral relations and ways of promoting them in all spheres.

Decree on Oblasts Published
AU291330 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the basis of Article 93, Section 25 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of Article 2 of the Law on the Establishment of Administrative Territorial Units — Oblasts, issues the following:

Decree No 2704 To Determine the Numbers and Borders of the Oblasts, the Municipalities Included in Them, and Their Administrative Centers. [heading]

Article 1 (only article). The numbers and borders of the oblasts, the municipalities included in them, and their administrative centers are determined as follows:

1. Burgas Oblast, with the town of Burgas as its administrative center, including the following municipalities: Aytos, Blatets, Burgas, Bolyarovo, Voynika, Grudovo, Elkhovo, Kameno, Karnobat, Kermen, Kotel, Malko Turnovo, Michurin, Mlekarevo, Nesebur, Nova Zagora, Pomorie, Ruen, Skalitsa, Sliven, Sozopol, Straldzha, Sungurlare, Tvurditsa, Tenevo, and Yambol.

2. Varna Oblast, with the town of Varna as its administrative center, including the following municipalities: Avren, Aksakovo, Balchik, Beloslav, Byala, Varna, Vetrino, Venets, Vulchi Dol, Vurbitsa, Georgi Traykov, General Toshevo, Devnya, Dulgopol, Ivanski, Kaolinovo, Kaspichan, Kavarna, Krushari, Novi Pazar, Nikola Kozlevo, Preslav, Provadiya, Suvorovo, Smyadovo, Tervel, Tolbukhin, Khitrino, Shabla, and Shumen.

3. Lovech Oblast, with the town of Lovech as its administrative center, including the following municipalities: Aleksandrovo, Apriltsi, Belene, Veliko Turnovo, Gabrovo, Gorna Oryakhovitsa, Gradnitsa, Gulyantsi, Dryanovo, Dolna Mitropoliya, Dolni Dubnik, Dermantsi, Elena, Zlataritsa, Kilifarevo, Levski, Lyaskovets, Letnitsa, Lovech, Lukovit, Nikopol, Pavlikeni, Pelovo, Pleven, Polski Trumbesh, Podem, Pordim, Svishtov, Sevlievo, Strazhitsa, Stokite, Sukhindol, Teteven, Troyan, Tryavna, Ugurchin, Cherven Bryag, and Yablanitsa.

4. Mikhaylovgrad Oblast, with the town of Mikhaylovgrad as its administrative center, including the following municipalities: Belogradchik, Berkovitsa, Boynitsa, Boychinovtsi, Bregovo, Brusartsi, Byala Slatina, Borovan, Vidin, Vulchedrum, Vurshets, Vratsa, Gabare, Gramada, Georgi Damyanovo, Dimovo, Dunavtsi, Zlatiya, Knezha, Krivodol, Kozloduy, Kula, Lekhchevo, Lom, Makresh, Mezdra, Medkovets, Miziya, Mikhaylovgrad, Novo Selo, Oryakhovo, Roman, Ruzhintsi, Smolyanovtsi, Khayredin, Chiprovtsi, Chuprene, and Yakimovo.

5. Plovdiv Oblast, with the town of Plovdiv as its administrative center, including the following municipalities: Asenovgrad, Banite, Batak, Belovo, Bratsigovo, Brezovo, Borino, Velingrad, Devin, Dospat, Zlatograd, Kaloyanovo, Karlovo, Lesichevo, Luki, Madan, Mikhalkovo, Nedelino, Pazardzhik, Panagyurishte, Peshtera, Plovdiv, Purvomay, Rakovski, Rakitovo, Rudozem, Septemvri, Sadovo, Slaveyno, Smolyan, Smilyan, Strelcha, Suedinenie, Surnitsa, Khvoyna, Khisarya, Topolovo, Chepelare, Chernogorovo, and Shiroka Luka.

6. Razgrad Oblast, with the town of Razgrad as its administrative center, including the following municipalities: Alfatar, Antonovo, Borovo, Byala, Vetovo, Voditsa, Glavinitsa, Dralfa, Dulovo, Dve Mogili, Zavet, Zafirovo, Ivanovo, Isperikh, Kaynardzha, Kubrat, Loznitsa, Makaripolsko, Novo Selo, Popovo, Obitel, Omurtag, Okorsh, Opaka, Professor Ishirkovo, Razgrad, Ruse, Sadina, Samuil, Senovo, Silistra, Sitovo, Slivo Pole, Turgovishte, Tutrakan, Khlebarovo, Tsenovo, Shtuklevo, and Yuper.

7. Sofia Oblast, with the city of Sofia as its administrative center, including the following municipalities: Bansko, Belitsa, Blagoevgrad, Bobovdol, Bozhurishte, Boboshevo, Botevgrad, Breznik, Godech, Gorna Malina, Gotse Delchev, Gurmen, Gurlyano, Dolna Banya, Dragoman, Dragovishtitsa, Elin Pelin, Etropole, Zemen, Ikhtiman, Koprivshtitsa, Kocherinovo, Kostinbrod, Kostenets, Katuntsi, Kovachevtsi, Kyustendil, Kolarovo, Kresna, Melnik, Nevestino, Pernik, Petrich, Pravets, Purvomay, Radomir, Razlog, Rila, Samokov, Sandanski, Satovcha, Svoge, Simitli, Slivnitsa, Sapareva Banya, Srednogorie, Stanke Dimitrov, Strumyani, Treklyano, Trun, Khadzhidimovo, and Yakoruda.

8. Khaskovo Oblast, with the town of Khaskovo as its administrative center, including the following municipalities: Avren, Ardino, Benkovski, Bratya Daskalovi, Byal Izvor, Gurkovo, Gulubovo, Dzhebel, Dulboki, Dimitrovgrad, Ivaylovgrad, Kazanluk, Kaloyanovets, Kirkovo, Krumovgrad, Kurdzhali, Lyubimets, Madzharovo, Momchilgrad, Mineralni Bani, Mlechino, Muglizh, Opan, Pavel Banya, Perperek, Podkova, Radnevo, Stara Zagora, Simeonovgrad, Svilengrad, Stambolovo, Topolovgrad, Kharmanli, Khaskovo, Chernoochene, and Chirpan.

9. The city of Sofia, with the status of an oblast, including the twelve former rayons.

The implementation of this decree is entrusted to the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Issued in Sofia on 26 August 1987 and sealed with the State Seal.

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Nikola Manolov, secretary of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Oblast Provisional Appointments Made

Sofia Oblast Leaders 'Approved'

AU011854 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] A conference of the Sofia Oblast aktiv took place in Sofia, with the participation of Comrade Milko Balev. It was stressed at the conference that the qualitatively new stage of socialist development, which is now making a dynamic entry into our society for the implementation of the plans of the BCP Central Committee July plenum and the other party and state decisions, requires a full mobilization and reorganization in the thinking and work of everyone.

The provisional leadership of Sofia Oblast was approved. Lazar Prichkapov is the first secretary of Sofia Oblast BCP Committee, and Atanas Konstantinov is the chairman of the Executive Committee of Sofia Oblast People's Council.

More on Appointments

AU011521 [Editorial Report] Sofia dailies from 29 through 30 August 1987 carry several BTA reports on meetings of local "aktives" in several newly established oblasts, at which "provisional oblast leaderships were approved" listing the names of the respective oblast party committee and oblast people's council executive committee members, who have been "provisionally approved." The meetings are reported in the following order:

Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* in Bulgarian on 29 August carries on page 2, a 150-word BTA report from Varna on the meeting held on 28 August and attended by Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The following "provisional leadership" was approved: Dimitur Dimitrov — first secretary of the Varna Oblast BCP Committee; Kostadin Stanev, Filyu Chakurov, and Strakhil Khristov — secretaries of the Varna Oblast BCP Committee; Dimitur Popov is "provisionally approved" as chairman of the Oblast People's Council Executive Committee; Yovcho Gospodinov — first deputy chairman; Ivan Kostadinov, Marin Mikhov, and Yordanka Kotseva — deputy chairmen; Shteryu Naumov — secretary of the Varna Oblast People's Council Executive Committee.

Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* on the same date and page carries a 150-word BTA report from Plovdiv on the meeting held on 28 August and attended by Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs. The following party and people's council executive committee leadership was "provisionally approved:" Panteley Pachov — first secretary of the Plovdiv Oblast BCP Committee: Vasil Rosenov, Doychin Doychinov, and Ivan Rozov — secretaries; Stoyanka Krustenova — chairman of the Oblast People's Council Executive Committee; Stoyan Koshulev — first deputy chairman; Khristo Mishev, Stoyan Popov, and Georgi Stankov — deputy chairmen; Georgi Bozhkov — secretary of the Plovdiv Oblast People's Council Executive Committee.

The same issue on the identical page carries a 150-word report from Khaskovo on a meeting of the Khaskovo Oblast aktif held on 28 August and attended by Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and BCP Central Committee secretary. The following "provisional leadership was approved:" Mincho Yovchev, first secretary of the Khaskovo Oblast BCP Committee; Yordan Kostadinov, Radi Semov, and Kolyo Raynov — secretaries; Georgi Tanev — chairman of the Khaskovo Oblast People's Council Executive Committee; Vasil Pasev — first deputy chairman; Dobri Barakov, Angel Bonev, and Stoyan Kurtev — deputy chairmen; and Ivan Draganov —secretary of the Khaskovo Oblast People's Council Executive Committee.

Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* in Bulgarian on 30 August 1987 carries on page 2 a 100-word BTA report from Burgas on a meeting of the Burgas Oblast aktif held on 29 August 1987, attended by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, at which the following "provisional leadership was approved": Nikolay Zhishev — first secretary of the Burgas Oblast BCP Committee; Ivan Ovcharov, Petur Peykov, and Vasil Zlatev — secretaries of the Burgas Oblast BCP Committee. Kostadin Yanchev is approved as chairman of the Burgas Oblast People's Council Executive Committee; Atanas Stambolov — first deputy chairman; Nedelcho Pandev, Georgi Yordanov, and Todoroka Murdzheva — deputy chairmen; and Mancho Panayotov — secretary of the Burgas Oblast People's Council Executive Committee.

The same issue on the identical page carries a 100-word BTA report from Mikhaylovgrad on a meeting of the Mikhaylovgrad oblast aktif, held on 29 August and attended by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly. The following leadership was provisionally approved: Trifon Pashov, first secretary of the Mikhaylovgrad Oblast BCP Committee; Svetozar Petrushkov, Petur Nikolov, and Stoycho Banov — secretaries; Goran Ninov was approved as chairman of the Mikhaylovgrad People's Council Executive Committee; Geno Toshkov — first deputy chairman; Aleksandur Petkov, Ventsislav Angelovski, and Lyubimka Daskalova — deputy chairmen; and Stefan Nikolov — secretary of the Mikhaylovgrad Oblast People's Council Executive Committee.

The same issue on the identical page carries a 140-word BTA report from Lovech on the meeting of the Lovech Oblast aktif, held on 29 August and attended by Chudomir

Aleksandrov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and BCP Central Committee secretary. The following leadership was provisionally approved: Nikola Tsonev — first secretary of the Lovech Oblast BCP Committee; Dimitur Balukov, Stoyno Stoynov, and Gencho Popov — secretaries of the Lovech Oblast BCP Committee. Kuncho Kunev was approved as chairman of the Lovech Oblast People's Council Executive Committee; Khristo Stanev — first deputy chairman; Lyubomir Draganov, Georgi Gatev, and Bogomil Karadzhov — deputy chairmen; and Andrey Andreev — secretary of the Lovech Oblast People's Council Executive Committee.

Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* in Bulgarian on 31 August 1987 carries on page 2, a 150-word BTA report from Razgrad on a meeting of the Razgrad Oblast aktiv, held on 30 August, and attended by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at which the following provisional leadership of Razgrad Oblast was approved: Petur Petrov — first secretary of the Razgrad Oblast BCP Committee; Boris Anastasov, Yuliya Pirinska, and Petur Obretenov — secretaries; Evtim Krustev was approved as chairman of the Razgrad Oblast People's Council Executive Committee; Simeon Zakhariev — first deputy chairman; Khristo Markov, Aleksandur Milenkov, and Doncho Karakachanov — deputy chairmen; and Ulyana Dimolarova was approved as secretary of the Razgrad Oblast People's Council Executive Committee.

No further reports on such oblast meetings have so far been monitored from Bulgarian media. No speeches are reported from the aforementioned meetings.

Maleev Announces More Anti-AIDS Measures

AU011821 Sofia BTA in English 1616 GMT 1 Sep 87

["Combatting AIDS" — BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 1 (BTA) — So far 51,420 Bulgarians have been tested for AIDS, as well as 19,614 foreign citizens, making up 97 per cent of the total number of foreigners working and studying in Bulgaria. 30 foreign citizens gave positive tests as virus carriers and one foreigner had already developed the disease and died. The other foreign virus carriers were immediately expelled from this country.

Today, Academician Atanas Maleev, president of the Medical Academy, told journalists that no AIDS cases were discovered last week. However, several tests were positive and they will be studied once again. The first virus carrier among the blood donors was also discovered. But as of August 1, 1987, all blood banks are tested thanks to the diagnostical tests and equipment delivered to the 28 transfusion traumatology centres by the U.S. firm "Abot." [spelling as received].

Regulations have been issued for mandatory testing of all transport workers on their arrival from abroad. The sick and the virus carriers will sign declarations referring to their obligations towards society. The failure to observe this declaration will be regarded as grave bodily injury, for which there have been provided 3 to 10 years imprisonment sentences, and in cases of carelessness from 1 to 3 years imprisonment sentences.

From mid-September there will be introduced mandatory tests for all newly weds and for pregnant women up to the 3rd month of pregnancy.

The Central Laboratory with the Medical Academy will start its work these days. It has been equipped with tests and apparatus from 15 world firms — American, Swedish, Japanese, British and West German, and it will have all that is necessary at its disposal. A contract was recently signed with the Dutch firm "Organon," which will deliver its diagnostical tests and equipment to 15 large Bulgarian towns and will help train the staff. The laboratory will have diagnostics and methodology functions. It will confirm the positive results obtained in the peripheral centres.

Joint GDR Foreign Trade Talks Reported

LD011641 Prague CTK in English 1539 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin Sept 1 (CTK correspondent) — This year's goods exchange between Czechoslovakia and the GDR and plans for the next year were discussed here today by foreign trade ministers Bohumil Urban of Czechoslovakia and Gerhard Beil of the GDR.

In 1988, goods exchange between the two countries is to increase by at least four per cent, stress will be laid on engineering products and consumer goods.

The two ministers also exchanged information about changes in the economic mechanism in their countries and in the sphere of foreign trade management, and discussed questions concerning development of tourism.

Estonian Official Visits Research Institute

AU311453 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] Nove Mesto nad Vahom (CTK) — Within the framework of his 3-day friendship visit to Slovakia, Bruno Saul, member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian SSR — accompanied by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR — paid a visit to the Mechanization and Automation Research Institute in Nove Mesto nad Vahom on Friday [28 August].

The institute actively participates in the realization of several tasks of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA States in the sphere of electronics and microelectronics. It has established direct economic relations with Soviet organizations in the interest of developing advanced technologies of electro-spark machining of metals and industrial utilization of lasers in the production of electronic components.

SRV Working People's Conference Held

AU011244 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Aug 87 p 2

[CTK report in the "Brief Reports" column entitled "Conference of Vietnamese Working People"]

[Text] The best Vietnamese working people and representatives of collectives working in the CSSR held their second conference in Prague on Saturday [29 August]. The gathering, which was held on the occasion of the upcoming SRV national day, was attended by Miloslav Stancel, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council; Jiri Jira, chairman of the Committee of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Friendship attached to the Czechoslovak Society For International Relations; and other representatives.

Husak, Strougal Message to SRV Leaders

LD012315 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal, the highest Czechoslovak representatives, have sent a telegram of congratulations to Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Vi Si Kong, chairman of the State Council; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the national day of the SRV — the 42nd anniversary of the declaration of independence.

The telegram says that we in the CSSR highly appreciate the effort of the fraternal people of Vietnam in the implementation of the demanding tasks set by the sixth congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. We are convinced that the working people of Vietnam, led by the party, in close cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, will achieve further successes on the path of socialist construction in all areas of social life.

We sincerely appreciate the SRV's principled peaceful foreign policy which along with other fraternal countries of Indochina, the Kampuchean People's Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, strives to assert peaceful coexistence and change south east Asia into an area of peace, friendship and cooperation. Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal said we are pleased that the traditional relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our fraternal parties, nations and states continue to deepen and develop on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and in the interest of strengthening the unity and closeness of socialist countries.

Jakes Leaves for CEMA Meeting in Sofia

LD311606 Prague CTK in English 1515 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Prague Aug 31 (CTK) — Member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and secretary of its Central Committee Milos Jakes left today for a meeting of secretaries for questions of economy of the central committees of the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) member countries' communist and workers' parties, which takes place in Sofia.

Czechoslovak first deputy premier and permanent representative in CMEA Rudolf Rohlicek and head of a Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee department Zbynek Sojak will also attend the meeting.

Sentences in Babinsky Trial Altered

AU021021 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Sep 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Modification of Sentences; The Supreme Court of the Slovak SR Pronounced Verdict on Purloiners"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) — Yesterday the Supreme Court of the Slovak SR concluded with legal validity criminal proceedings in the matter of defendant Stanislav Babinsky and nine other offenders, who had for several years been purloining property in socialist ownership on a large scale and committing other culpable offenses.

On the basis of appeals filed by the Regional Prosecutor in Bratislava and some defendants, it partly revoked the verdict of the Regional Court in Bratislava of 30 June

1987 and pronounced a new verdict in the matter. It rendered more severe the sentence of 14 and 1/2 years of deprivation of freedom passed on defendant Stanislav Babinsky, former director of the District Industrial Enterprise and, later, chairman of Jednota [consumer cooperative] in Dolny Kubin, by ruling that it is to be served in the third, most severe, correctional group. The Supreme Court of the Slovak SR left unchanged the judgment of forfeiture of property and the 5-year ban on holding senior posts involving economic responsibilities, which the Regional Court in Bratislava passed on to defendant Stanislav Babinsky.

With respect to defendant Juraj Murina, former chairman of the Dolny Kubin District National Committee, and defendant Pavel Kyman, former leading secretary of the Dolny Kubin CPSL District Committee, it partly modified the explanation of the guilty verdict made by the Regional Court in Bratislava, but left the sentences unchanged. Defendant Juraj Murina will serve a sentence of 6 years of deprivation of freedom and defendant Pavel Kyman a sentence of 5 years. In addition, the two defendants will be barred from holding posts with economic responsibilities, will be fined, and will forfeit chattels [veci].

The sentence passed on defendant Jozef Turaz, former director of the Topolcany plant of the Breweries and Malt Plants, has been rendered less severe. Following a review of the facts of the case and the legal qualification [pravna kvalifikaca], the Supreme Court of the Slovak SR passed a sentence of 5 and 1/2 years of deprivation of freedom and banned him from holding posts with economic responsibilities.

The other defendants received differentiated sentences ranging from 18 months to 5 years of deprivation of freedom, in addition to other types of punishment.

Polednik Chairs Youth Congress Session
AU311341 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
28 Aug 87 p 2

["z"-signed report: "On Preparations for the Congress of the Socialist Youth Union"]

[Text] Prague (z) — The CPCZ Central Committee Youth Commission conferred in Prague on Thursday [27 August]. The session was presided over by the commission's chairman, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik. The commission discussed the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress in the life and work of the young generation and the assertion of the party's influence among young people in connection with preparations for the Fourth Congress of the Socialist Youth Union [SSM], which will be held at the beginning of October this year. The commission commended the efforts and results of the SSM and its Pioneer organization in promoting young people's involvement in work, social affairs, and special interest activities in the period since the Third SSM Congress. At present, the youth organization has to more effectively promote the active approach of young people to the fulfillment of the tasks of restructuring and increase its share in speeding up society's social, economic, and cultural development at young people's places of work and residence. Within its realm of activity, each SSM primary organization must become a genuine representative of the young people. At the same time, the necessity of acting was emphasized more consistently against manifestations of formalism, over-organization, and ostentatiousness in the activities of our youth organization. It was recommended that greater attention be paid to satisfying the interests and needs of young people at their places of work and residence and to the formation of conditions for the worthwhile utilization of children's and young people's leisure.

Reader Criticizes Fuel Delivery Situation
AU311256 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
27 Aug 87 p 5

[Letter from reader Bohumil Verzich published in the "Letters to the Editor" column: "On Coal Deliveries"]

[Text] I must respond to your editorial "Already Thinking About Winter Today" (10 August), particularly the third paragraph, which notes the results of the first half-year, among other things, that "...the supply of solid fuels to the population and the national economy was, essentially regular. Despite the fact that planned deliveries to the Coal Depots [Uhelne sklady] were exceeded by almost 700,000 metric tons, shortcomings in deliveries of graded coal and briquets were not eliminated," which is an apparent contradiction. How could the population be essentially regularly supplied when there were shortcomings, as mentioned before, regarding graded coal and briquets? The aforementioned assertion reminds me a bit of the preparedness of the road maintenance crews for the winter period, criticized in another part of that editorial. In my experience, I can say that the supply of solid fuels to the population is getting worse yearly. This applies not only to the deteriorating quality of the brown coal delivered, the inadequate amount, but this year also to the belated deliveries of fuel [to households].

Engineer Bohumil Verzich, Hrometice in the Nymburk district.

W. Slovak Farmers End Harvest, Meet Lenart
AU311345 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
28 Aug 87 p 2

[CTK report: "End of the Harvest in West Slovakia"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) — On the occasion of the end of the harvest in the West Slovak region, Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received a delegation of West Slovak farmers led by Ivan Knotek, leading secretary of the West Slovak CPSL Regional Committee, on Thursday [27 August] in Bratislava. The reception was attended by Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

In a comradely discussion, the farmers briefed Jozef Lenart on the course and results of this year's demanding harvest. From 340,000 hectares they harvested almost 1.9 million tonnes of grain, thereby achieving the third largest harvest of grain crops in history and fulfilling the plan 105.7 percent. Out of each hectare, they produced an average of 5.5 tonnes of grain. They exceeded the planned task by more than 101,000 tonnes.

Jozef Lenart expressed thanks for the successes achieved by West Slovak farmers in ensuring self-reliance in the production of foodstuffs and stressed the need to devote continuous attention to measures aimed at eliminating differences between weak and good cooperatives. He said that, in this regard, an important role is played by the expansion and improvement of industrial systems of crop cultivation and by the links between individual agricultural enterprises and organizations within the scientific-research base.

Leaders' Appearances 21-26 Aug

AU280905 [Editorial Report] Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech and Bratislava *Pravda* in Slovak from 22 through 27 August report the following appearances of CSSR leaders (source specified in parentheses):

Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, paid a visit to the "Agrokomplex 87" exhibition in Nitra on 21 August. The same day, Lenart addressed in Bratislava a "statewide seminar of teachers and workers of regional political schools devoted to topical issues of the party policy," sponsored by the CPCZ Central Committee's Department of Agitation and Propaganda. (Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech 22 Aug 87 p 2)

Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, presented the Order of Labor to Jan Zahoran, director of the Investment Department of the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture and Nutrition, in Bratislava on 25 August. The award was bestowed on Zahoran by the President of the Republic on the occasion of his 60th birthday for his merits in the construction of socialist society. (Bratislava *Pravda* in Slovak 26 Aug 87 p 2)

Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid a visit to the "Agrocomplex 87" exhibition in Nitra on 26 August.

Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, presented the Order of Labor to Stefan Bystrianin, head of a department at the CPCZ's Political College, in Prague on 26 August. The order was bestowed on Bystrianin by the president of the Republic on the occasion of his 60th birthday for his long selfless work for the CPCZ and the socialist society. (Bratislava *Pravda* in Slovak 27 Aug 87 pp 1, 2)

Stoph Meets PRC Construction Minister

LD011731 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1544 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep ADN — Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Tuesday received Ye Rutang, PRC minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, who is in the GDR at the invitation of the construction minister. The partners in the talks expressed appreciation for the successfully developing relations between the two states, as agreed on the occasion of friendship visits by Erich Honecker to China and Zhao Ziyang to the GDR. The construction sector offered a vivid picture of this.

Willi Stoph stressed the great significance that the GDR and the PRC regarded the continuation of political dialogue with all forces interested in peace and understanding as the requirement of the hour. There was agreement in pointing to the real opportunity for disarmament, which must not be wasted. Willi Stoph informed his guest about the stable and dynamic development in all areas of GDR social life. He stressed the great opportunities which emerged from the close integration of production and science, from the rapid and rational application of the results of science and technology for all branches of the national economy. It was also necessary to use the advantages inherent in socialism increasingly well to deepen cooperation between the socialist countries in the interest of the social and cultural development.

Kessler Meets Indian Army Chief of Staff

LD011706 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1535 GMT 1 Sep

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep ADN — Leading Indian and GDR military personnel praised the friendly relations between the two states and their armies in Berlin on Tuesday.

Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR defense minister and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, held talks with General Krishnaswamy Sundarji [name as received], Indian Army chief of staff. Kessler stressed India's contribution to the nonaligned states' efforts to strengthen peace. He also underlined that nothing was more important to the members of the GDR National People's Army than protecting peace with the allied armies and preventing weapons from talking.

During their several-day visit, the Indian guests will see troop units and military facilities as well as places of interest in the GDR.

Schabowski, PCI Official Discuss Relations

LD011708 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1454 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN) — Guenter Schabowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive, today received Fabio Mussi, member of the Directorate of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] for a friendly talk. They stressed the determination of their parties to make an active contribution toward preserving peace and at taking concrete steps aimed at disarmament and detente. The conclusion of a USSR-U.S. document on the world-wide elimination of medium-range missiles is within reach thanks to the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The SED and PCI agree that efforts to bring about closer cooperation between all peace forces against arms escalation are receiving a new impetus from this. The joint document of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the SED Central Committee and the Fundamental Values Commission of the SPD, published a few days ago, whose impact goes far beyond the relations between the two parties, represents a world-wide contribution to the implementation of a sensible and realistic policy in Europe and the world.

Guenter Schabowski outlined the decisions of the Berlin Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Council meeting and the GDR's peace initiatives connected with them, which open up new chances for arms limitation and disarmament and for building trust between the states.

Fabio Mussi paid tribute to the GDR's policy of dialogue, which represents an important factor in improving the political climate in Europe. He spoke about the decisions made at the latest PCI Central Committee meeting, which made clear the commitment of Italian communists to the defense of working people's interests. The two partners in the talks praised the positive development of the fraternal and trusting relations between the two parties and called for their all-round expansion and deepening.

PDRY Leaders Greet Honecker on Birthday

AU311922 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Aug 87 p 6

[Message from PDRY leaders congratulating Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, on his 75th birthday]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council

On your 75th birthday we would like to convey to you our heartfelt and most sincere congratulations on behalf of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], and of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council to wish you the best of health, well-being, and a long life.

Your life, esteemed Comrade Honecker, is linked with the founding of the democratic German state and socialism in your country, as well as with the cordial bilateral relations between our two friendly countries, which have prosperously developed under your immediate guidance and solicitude.

On this so pleasant occasion we would like to express our high esteem and pride in the face of your significant role in establishing close relations between our two countries, and to stress our intention to develop and expand these relations in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two friendly countries in the interest of our two peoples and for the cause of peace, friendship and socialism.

With best wishes for a long life,

'Ali Salim al- Bid general secretary of the YSP Central Committee Haydar Abu-Bakr al-'Attas member of the Politburo of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council.

Leaders' Public Appearances 20-26 Aug

AU281302 [Editorial report] East Berlin papers in German from 21 through 27 August report the following public appearances of GDR leaders (paper and date of publication in parentheses):

On 22 August Guenter Schbowski, first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership, member of the Politburo, and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Mueller and Werner Walde, candidate members of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretaries of the Erfurt and Cottbus SED Bezirk leaderships respectively; Guenther Maleuda, chairman of the Democratic Peasant Party of Germany; Berlin Mayor Erhard Krack; Arthur Swatek, chairman of the Erfurt Bezirk Council; and Otto Wendt, deputy chairman of the Cottbus Bezirk Council, attended a popular event organized by the Erfurt and Cottbus Bezirke to commemorate the 750th anniversary. (*Neues Deutschland* 24 August, p 1,3)

On 26 August Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; and Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, attended a reception given in Berlin by Shikwetepo Haindongo, head of the representation of the South West People's Organization (SWAPO) in the GDR. (*Neues Deutschland* 27 August, p 3)

On 26 August Werner Jarowinsky, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Army General Erich Mielke, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of state security; and GDR Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil attended a festive event on the occasion of the GDR Customs Administration being awarded the Karl Marx Order. (*Neues Deutschland* 27 August, p 3)

On 20 August Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Lawry Wilson Herron, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Austrialia, for the presentation of his credentials. (*Neues Deutschland* 21 August, p 2) On 25 August Erich Honecker received representatives of the GDR people, mass organizations, parties, churches, and foreign representatives who congratulated him on his 75th birthday. (*Neues Deutschland* 26 August, p 1,3-4, filed as AU)

On 21 August Bruno Lietz, GDR minister of agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry, held talks with peasants in Gera and Leipzig (*Neues Deutschland* 22-23 August, p 1)

On 21 August Guenter Schabowski, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership, visited the "Fritz Heckert" Central Pioneer Camp. (*Berliner Zeitung* 22-23 August, p 1) On 25 August Guenter Schabowski attended a meeting of the Public Education Aktiv of Berlin-Prenzlauer Berg (*Neues Deutschland* 26 August, p 5)

On 20 August Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive Committee, received a delegation of the National Trade Union Federation of Tanzania (Juwata) in Berlin. (*Neues Deutschland* 21 August, p 2)

Joint Soviet Military Exercise Begins

LD011123 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] A joint-Soviet tactical exercise has commenced in our country at the military drill grounds north of Balaton. The primary objective of the exercise of the parltipating staff and troops is to perfect training, leadership, and cooperation. The maneuver is led by Colonel General [Vezerezredes] Demidov, commander of the Soviet Southern Group Forces temporarily stationed in Hungary. In accordance with the Helsinki agreement, our country has informed the countries affected concerning the exercise, in certain phases of which more than 14,000 soldiers will take part.

PRC's Wang Enmao, Delegation Arrive 1 Sep

LD011739 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) — A delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative body, headed by Deputy President Wang Enmao, arrived in Hungary on Tuesday at the invitation of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front (PPF).

The delegation met Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the PPF National Council. In cordial, friendly atmosphere the parties surveyed the development of bilateral relations.

Present at the arrival and the meeting were Robert Ribanszki, secretary of the PPF National Council, and Chen Zhiliu [name as received], charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of China to Hungary.

Kadar, Nemeth Congratulate GDR's Honecker

LD311442 Budapest MTI in English 2002 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 24 (MTI) — Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Karoly Nemeth president of the Presidential Council, sent a letter of greetings to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, president of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

efense Minister

LD011745 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) — On Tuesday Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council, met Army General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, minister of defense of the People's Republic of Mozambique and member of the political committee of the CC of the Frelimo Party, who is on official friendship visit to Hungary.

Army General Alberto Joaquim Chipande met Gyorgy Fejti, secretary of the HSWP CC. The meetings were attended by Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence.

Swedish Foreign Trade Minister Visits

LD011857 Budapest MTI in English 1820 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) — Anita Gradin, minister of foreign trade of Sweden, visited Hungary from August 31 to September 1 at the invitation of Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade. She was accompanied by managers of a number of large Swedish enterprises who held talks on the business opportunities raised during the April visit to Stockholm of HSWP General Secretary Janos Kadar.

The Swedish minister, who is also deputy president of the Socialist International, met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC and president of the foreign affairs commission of parliament, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, and held talks with Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi, and Peter Veress.

Anite Gradin and the businessmen in her party met Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, and Sandor Demjen, presiding director-general of the Hungarian Credit Bank Ltd.

The parties stated with satisfaction that Hungarian-Swedish political and economic relations were developing successfully. They agreed that high-level visits over the past years had considerably contributed to the development of bilateral relations. The Swedish minister and her Hungarian negotiating partners gave a favourable assessment to the fact that bilateral trade turnover has increased by more than a quarter over the past three years. Wide-scale cooperation between enterprises is also a factor that strengthens economic relations. The parties held it favourable that Swedish enterprises are increasingly prepared to found joint ventures in Hungary. They emphasized that there are further possibilities for expanding relations, particularly in the iron and steel industries, packaging technology, biotechnology, the production of farm and good industry machinery, the manufacture of road vehicles, and the chemical and pharmaceutical industries. Widening of cooperation in third markets may also contribute to the development of economic relations.

Anita Gradin and Peter Veress signed a protocol on the extension until 1992 of the Hungarian-Swedish long-term trade agreement.

Szuros Meets Vacationing FRG SEW Official

LD011721 Budapest MTI in English 1645 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) — On Tuesday in Budapest Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, met Harry Flichtbeil, member of the Presidential Office and the Secretariat of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, who is spending his holidays in Hungary. The politicians surveyed the major tasks of the two parties and inter-party relations.

Berecz on Political, Economic Developments
DW010731 Bonn DIE WELT in German 31 Aug 87 p 5

[Interview with Janos Berecz, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, by Chief Editor Manfred Schell; date and place not given]

[Text] [*Die Welt*] Mr Berecz, you had a number of political talks in the past few days in Bonn. Are there problems between Bonn and Budapest?

[Berecz] Fortunately there are no grave problems between the two countries. That is important when you realize that we belong to different societies and treaty systems. It sometimes has repercussions, but it does not interfere in our relations. Naturally, however, questions come up in bilateral relations, such as what will future economic cooperation be like, or can visas between the countries be dropped?

[*Die Welt*] Do you have specific requests of the Federal Government?

[Berecz] As a parliamentarian, I first have a number of requests for my own government. As to our relations with the FRG, the Hungarian premier will make an official visit to Bonn in early October. I hope that the visit will be a success for both sides. I felt in my talks that it is also desired by the German side.

[*Die Welt*] Hungary enjoys the benevolence, not only of the West, but also of the Soviet Union, which not only permits your country's reform course, but considers it a model. Is there an individual Hungarian way?

[Berecz] You touch on three elements. We began our reform course in Hungary at a time when there was not yet talk of it in other socialist countries. We did not ask for permission to embark on our way. We decided on the basis of our own needs and realizations. Whether the Hungarian way is considered a model by other socialist states, I do not know. At any rate we do not intend to propagate our way as a model for them. Everybody must know what is decisive for him. There is an individual Hungarian way and it is being recognized. What we are doing is a national solution within the framework of socialism.

[*Die Welt*] What is the reform process like in Hungary?

[Berecz] The main point is economic reform, but our reform also includes political renewal; the party must self-critically examine its role and its relations with social groups. The further development of the economy is involved, as well as reform of political institutions.

[*Die Welt*] However, at the same time you warn against exaggerated hopes.

[Berecz] Here, too, I am for a realistic attitude. Many hopes can be fulfilled over the long run. But what we cannot achieve, for example, is a considerable standard of living increase in Hungary within the next 3 years. In the next 3 years there will be consolidation involved, the creation of a stable basis for the economy.

[*Die Welt*] What intentions are you pursuing with economic restructuring in Hungary?

[Berecz] Such a small economy as in our country is especially susceptible to and dependent on international developments and the development of markets. Eventually the quality of the product is decisive. It must be in accordance with international standards. The challenge to the Hungarian economy is to achieve our goal. Products are not bought from us because Hungarians are so nice. Quality is in demand. It is demanded today, and we have lost 10 years in our efforts.

[*Die Welt*] How much will market economy elements [marktwirtschaftliche elemente] come up in the reform process?

[Berecz] We will pay greater attention to market economy elements. We must be aware of the demands of the market.

[*Die Welt*] How about the plans for a new tax system in Hungary?

[Berecz] We are considering a tax system oriented toward the market economy to assess enterprises according to their efficiency, and which burdens consumption, for instance, by introducing the value-added tax. Parliament will discuss that on 16 September. A progressive personal tax will also be discussed. I expect some reservation regarding the pesonal tax system, but I hope that we can convince the parliament. The logic behind those intentions is evident. Enterprises are to be relieved of excess taxation so that they can produce and invest more. And the idea of the performance principle will also be effective by individual taxation. Here, however, resistance is somewhat stronger. Therefore I think that measure cannot be implemented at the first attempt. Altogether, these are very far-reaching decisions.

[*Die Welt*] Are there intentions to transfer hitherto state-owned enterprises to private ownership?

[Berecz] We have realized that the nationalization of the means of production do not guarantee success. Cooperatives have proved to be more efficient and it was less difficult to integrate private initiatives here. We are striving for something similar in industry. Special importance is being attached to private initiative in trade and services.

[*Die Welt*] How do you assess the future role of the Communist Party in Hungary — particularly, its relationship with the government and social groupings?

[Berecz] I cannot answer that question definitely. Eight working groups are studying problems regarding the party's leading role and how democracy within the party

is to be shaped. That also affects efficiency in our management system. My personal opinion is that the government should be concerned with rights and the party should not interfere. That also refers to the rights of the parliament. The party must fight for its position in the parliament. That means conviction, instead of order.

[*Die Welt*] Should the party keep out of political daily routine? How far can it go without making itself irrelevant?

[Berecz] The Central Committee should not interfere in daily routine, but at the same time party members and party organizations must consider the problems affecting the people. The party should become more sensitive. A new face of society is at stake. If the party takes a liberal and tolerant view of the society's needs, its role will not be questioned. It must be capable of fruitful reciprocal action with the people, for instance, to take the people's concern about nature, the concern about nature protection really seriously. There is still a deficit in that respect.

[*Die Welt*] There are divergent forces in every country, certainly in Hungary, too. Will the new course find a majority among the political leadership in the long run?

[Berecz] I am convinced of that. Certainly, there is criticism or rejection, sometimes expressed in an emphatic and challenging manner, although such an attitude does not correspond to our mentality. There is a minority questioning our system. In addition, there is an opposition that thinks differently about significnat problems. We are very patient. We pay attention to such people's thoughts, and if they do not demonstratively violate our laws, we have no problems with them. I have to reproach the opponents for two things. First, they disregard Hungary's geopolitical situation and historical development, and second, their coarse style is unacceptable. That makes dialogue more difficult, if not impossible.

Lazar Speaks at Political Academy Opening

LD311822 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Our economic situation was a topic at the ceremony to open the academic year at the MSZMP Political Academy, where Gyorgy Lazar delivered a speech. The party deputy general secretary said that the social reception of the program for resurgence [Kibontakozas] had been favorable, in general, but there were, and are, other opinions about the document as well. For this reason, the most important task at present is to win over, with arguments, those who are currently still uncertain. As Gyorgy Lazar stated, the shaping of a favorable political atmosphere is necessary for stabilization and then for resurgence. For this to happen, socialist democracy, among other things, must be further developed.

Leaders Address Constitution Day Meetings

AU271940[Editorial Report] Budapest *Nepszabadsag* in Hungarian on 23 August, pages 2 and 3, carries an unattributed extensive whole-page report on leaders' speeches at festive meetings held in various parts of the country on the occasion of Constitution Day. All the speeches focus on drawing a parallel between the historic deeds of King St. Stephen in founding the Hungarian state and the equally important reform tasks of today that are indispensable for Hungary's economic and social development.

Under the headline: "Miskolc, Sandor Gaspar — There Is No Development Without Large-Scale Enterprises", the 800-word report on page 2 describes the speech given by MSZMP Politburo Member Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions, at a festive meeting held in Miskolc on Constitution Day. Gaspar is quoted as saying that "the challenge today is in no way less than in King Stephen's day" as the Hungarian society is once again at a crossroads. The report highlights Gaspar's call for the implementation of the program of structural reorganization, and for "freeing all the spheres of public life and economy from outdated thinking, stale practices, and bureaucracy." In his speech, Gaspar also stressed the importance of large-scale enterprises in implementing the economic development program and the care with which manpower should be treated in the wake of the regroupings necessitated by the structural reorganization. (*Nepszava*, on 23 August on pages 1 and 3, carries a longer 2,000-word version of the same report on Gaspar's speech entitled: "Sandor Gaspar: Large-Scale Enterprise Workers Are the Foundation of Economic Development.")

Under the headline: "Kisujszallas, Laszlo Marothy — People Who Create Values Should Be Appreciated", is another 800-word report dealing with the speech given by MSZMP Politburo Member and Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy at a festive meeting in Kisujszallas. After drawing the compulsory parallel with King Stephen, Marothy recognized that "there is worry to be felt in the festive mood" because of the difficult economic situation. Marothy blames the overconfidence of the years of economic development for the present economic ills of the country, and he also considers the present situation as "a turning point in which, today, we have to concentrate our efforts on all social phenomena, rather than on certain areas." Marothy also calls for efficiency, discipline, and readiness for sacrifices from all echelons and outlines the government's role in implementing the program of economic stabilization and development.

Another 800-word report entitled: "Opusztaszer, Matyas Szuros — Only An Open Policy Can Expect Support" deals with the speech given by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros at a festive meeting in Opusztaszer. The main thrust of his speech, as reported, centers around the public debates that preceded the program of economic development. Szuros is quoted as saying that "the country's leadership can expect active support and sacrifices from the masses only if they are able to present a precise picture of the situation and do not avoid taking responsibility; that is, if they use an open policy." Therefore, "social and public openness

and publicity are fundamental conditions for the development of democracy." Szuros is also reported as drawing a parallel between the reform process in Hungary and the reform processes underway in the Soviet Union, a fact that "justifies our reform efforts." Szuros also stresses the importance of cooperation between socialist countries and their peoples.

The next report on page 2 is an 800-word report on PPF General Secretary Imre Pozsgay's speech at a festive meeting in Babolna and is entitled: "Babolna, Imre Pozsgay — We Were Able to Create A Worthy Homeland." After speaking about the historic achievement of King St. Stephen in founding the Hungarian state, Pozsgay is quoted as saying that "St.Stephen's heritage is not only a piece of land, but a spiritual heritage, of being part of Europe and progress." Pozsgay also stresses the importance of tolerance and understanding between the peoples of this region and the role of Hungarians living abroad. Touching the issue of economic problems, Pozsgay believes in the spirit of the Hungarian people to overcome the difficulties.

The last item on page 3 is an 800-word report on speech by Finance Minister Peter Medgyessy at a festive meeting in Repcelak and entitled: "Repcelak, Peter Medgyessy — We Should Strengthen the Openness of Supervision." As expected, the finance minister dealt in his speech with the financial aspects of the difficult economic situation, and called for understanding for the unpopular measures that were needed for implementing the program of stabilization and economic development. Medgyessy praised the tax reform as "one of the decisive elements of the continuation of the economic reform" that will lead to "proportional acceptance of burden" and a "greater say of the citizens in the use of funds."

Berecz Gives Constitution Day Address
AU251321 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 20 Aug 87 p 3

[Article by Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee: "Our Bread, Our Future"]

[Text] Late summer is the time for harvesting. The day of 20 August is an ancient harvest festival which, in the course of years, has become Saint Stephen's Day — in memory of King Stephan who founded the Hungarian state — the day of the new bread, and Constitution Day. All three meanings of this day are related to survival and the fate of the nation.

In the person of King Stephen we can respect first of all a far-sighted and realistic politician who recognized historical processes, understood them, and adjusted to them. Our state's founder knew, or had the intuition to recognize, that the Hungarian people who arrived in the Carpathian basin in one of the last waves of migration could survive among the peoples of what was then feudal Europe by setting down, accepting Christianity — the determining spiritual trend of that age — as their state religion, and by adjusting to international conditions by accepting the feudal social order. With sacrifices, but maintaining their national character, the Hungarian people became suited to the historic task of the period: survival. The great king played an undying role in all this. We will not allow his person and importance to be underestimated or expropriated. His historical heritage belongs to the entire Hungarian nation, to the Hungarian people.

It is also symbolic that, following the victory of the people's power, the constitution of this new power was declared on this day in 1949. This was also an act of state foundation, the establishment of the state of the working people. At the same time, this constitution has become the first written and active constitution in the thousand-year history of the Hungarian people, because the "thousand-year constitution" never existed, and it served only as a reference for the ruling class to justify its privileges. The constitution of 1949 provided the millions who labored for the country's bread with rights.

Common parlance in many places still calls wheat "life", and with justification, because for centuries wheat was the guarantee of life and survival till the "new", the next harvest. That is the reason why 20 August became the day of the new bread, the holiday of the continuity of life and the harvest that guarantees survival.

On the Road We Built Ourselves [subhead]

The day of 20 August also suggests important thoughts concerning our current fate. Its message for us is that without renewal and the capacity for further development along with preservation, we cannot survive. There were periods in Hungarian history — several of them over the course of the centuries — when survival and national progress pointedly put forth the following question: Can these people live differently and adjust to the new age, or they are doomed to slow decline? The present age also puts several questions

We have always worked for our progress and our everyday bread. The birth of our Constitution too — which was an interim but highly important phase in our long political and economic struggle following World War II — was the result of tough work. The creation, declaration, and application of this Constitution was made possible by our economy reviving from the destruction of the war: We fulfilled the 3-year plan ahead of schedule and production reached, and in certain areas even exceeded, the prewar level. The creation of a uniform workers' party whose policy was supported by the entire people — support also expressed in the election victory — was a great political and social achievement. The Hungarian people, who became self-aware, were themselves building the road leading to their advancement. They gained political power when they sanctioned laws in their constitution. Then, although the criminal policy that had emerged in the following years, the brutal violation of the Leninist norms in the party, and fraction struggles provided the domestic and foreign class enemies with possibilities to attack the people's power (but

they were unable to break the nation's confidence in itself and in socialist construction), they were unable to avoid a restoral confidence in the party. On 20 August 1957 we broke a loaf of bread made from the wheat planted by our peasants during the counterrevolution, at the nadir of the political crisis.

A long historical road led to the stage when we were able to set the real progress of the Hungarian nation, the construction of socialism, to ourselves. We have worked hard for every achievement. If this were not the case today, increasing product quality would not be our most important task in the areas of the economy, society, and politics. On the day of the new bread, today our task is no longer to make sure that there is enough bread, but to make sure that its quality is adequate to the requirements of the age.

Social progress can always advance through contradictions and conflicts. One always has to struggle for new and better things, and we always had to overcome by ourselves the obstacles hindering development and progress. No one has ever been able to do that instead of us, the Hungarian people. In order to make our further development successful, we will have to make use of the experiences of our own development and rely on our existing values that are necessary for socialist construction. We have to cherish and safeguard these values, and include them in our programs.

The situation we are in today is difficult but it is incomparably easier than it was during the other crisis situations of earlier or recent Hungarian history. It is within our power to solve this situation, which is not an easy one; with precise, responsible, and creative work and by making use of the opportunities inherent in socialism, we can shape our fate and guide our society toward development.

Conditions of Development [subhead]

Certain economic, social, and political conditions are required for development. We have to create these conditions ourselves. In its Position of 2 July 1987, the MSZMP Central Committee formulated the work program required to create these conditions. This program reflects determination: determination and firmness in consistently taking the necessary measures, even if this requires from all our people new and even greater efforts in the coming years, new burdens and sacrifices for the sake of our later development. This program serves as a starting point for further documents. The government's work program and the annual plans of the people's economy will contain the principles of implementation and the concrete tasks. In order to create the political and social conditions for development, the party is reviewing its own tasks, role, work style, the state of its activity of ideological education, and the tasks that lie ahead.

Independent thinking and activity on all levels are fundamental conditions for the implementation of the development program, from the Central Committee to the basic party organizations, from the ministries to the workshops, and from the National Council of Trade Unions to the trade union groups, because socialist construction and development are inconceivable without the initiative — or, we can also say the enterprise — of the working people. Only ambitious people and creatively working communities can cope with the great tasks formulated in the program.

The reorganization of the production structure is the main issue behind the implementation of the development program. The government can only create the conditions for this reorganization; implementation is the task of individual economic units and their working collectives. We can lay the foundations of our future only through production. Restructuring can start in the workshops, and the basic units of the production process. The conditions for this restructuring can be created on the basis of the proposals of people working in the enterprises' managing bodies, at the drawing boards, by people who carry out economic calculations, who organize production, and who work with manpower and material management problems, and by implementing these proposals.

There is a great driving force inherent in the consistent assertion of the performance principle. This can contribute to everyone working more efficiently, more intelligently, and more flexibly where the needs of our society and of our people's economy placed him. We cannot stand and wait, looking upwards, until someone tells us precisely what to do. Things should be decided and implemented everywhere by the local collective. Nowadays, we primarily need action, action that not only accepts rational risks but even the risk of possible mistakes. We should look for new means and create new work styles, showing concern, however, for the human and political consequences of our decisions. Working people and communities do not accept irrational and unjustifiable decisions that cannot be explained.

The assertion and further development of democracy is an important social condition for the implementation of the development program and for switching over to an accelerated pace of development. This includes work place democracy, increased internal democracy of the political and public organizations — including the party — as well as the democracy of the state power and state administration.

The complete development of socialist democracy requires thorough and attentive work and, among other things, it requires that better use be made of the rights and opportunities already assured. Who represents the collectives in the enterprise councils, the elected party organs, the trade union steward bodies, the trade union committees, the councils, or in the National Assembly, and how these collectives are represented, matters. It is not a matter of indifference wheter the representative of a given collective, representing long-term and real interests, takes a stand or wherter, representing short-term and narrow-minded imaginary interests, he is passive

and inactive, and does not make use of the confidence extended to him by the delegating collective. The right of the electors to ask their representative for reports and to recall him will become formal only if the electors themselves — due to ingrained bad habits, indifference to their own fate, and ignorance — do not make use of these fundamental rights guaranteed by the law.

One of the important elements of social and economic development and of the development of socialist democracy is to develop, or if necessary reorganize, the activity of the system of political institutions — the party, the state, and the public organizations — in a way that contributes to the implementation of a self-managing socialist society. The process of safeguarding our values that have proved to be lasting and creating new ones has already begun and is progressing. Widening the legal authority and sphere of influence of the councils, introducing the new election system, and switching the state enterprises to new forms of management was an important stage in the process of reorganizing the system of institutions.

The changing reality requires a new type of distribution of work between certain elements of the system of political institutions, the party and the state, and between the government and the public organizations. By including the bodies and collectives of the political and mass organizations and the government bodies, the party continues to re-examine the system of institutions and to prepare the creation of new political institutions. Thus, preparatory work is underway on public debates, the system of expressing public will, the democratization of the legislature, modernizing the work of the National Assembly and council bodies, the development of information, and other issues. The internal harmony of the activity of the system of political institutions also increases the number of tasks that need to be implemented. We should be aware, however, that all this can successfully serve our purposes only in harmony with economic and social development, and the various elements of the system of political institutions can become reliable sources of progress only by being mutually interdependent.

An essential point in the implementation of the development program is that it is necessary to further enrich, on a long-term basis, the personal conditions of intensive development. One of the most important conditions of this intensive development is that the young people graduating from schools are able to operate and further develop the means of the most advanced production, are able to accept and enrich the Hungarian and universal culture. The young people should also be able to change their jobs and vocation even several times in the course of their careers, as required by each individuals prosperity and social needs. They should be prepared to live a full human life and to be active participants in the construction of the socialist society. We have to win the young people and the new generation for the implementation of our social endeavors and our policy and for action because only this way, together with them and through them, can we fully implement our program.

We will improve the conditions for personal development if we employ at all levels conscious and well-trained leaders who can cope with the increasing professional, political, and leadership requirements and who consistently improve their knowledge and skills. All this requires a consistent, open, and democratic cadre and personnel activity from us. The mystique that hides certain personnel decisions and their causes and goals from the given collective and public opinion, and which pushes the opinion of the collectives out into the "corridors," does not give any opportunities for joint thinking and should be eliminated. We have to defeat many harmful reflexes that have accumulated over many decades. A renewed interpretation and consistent application of the party decision on cadre work provides great help in this.

Vital National Issue [subhead]

Economic development is one of the current fundamental issues, or as many people put it today, vital issues of our nation. We have to survive under more difficult, complex external and internal conditions than previously. In spite of this, we are justifiably confident about the successful implementation of our program. Our people, our nation has always been able to extricate itself from difficult situations because the desire and will to make efforts, accept greater burdens, and, if necessary, make sacrifices for the advancement of the nation has always been and remains strongly present in the overwhelming majority of our society. Today, all our people accept this extra burden. The workers are ready to choose new professions and jobs where they can carry out more efficient work. In spite of the hardships caused by the weather, our peasants accept the need to compensate for production losses even by putting in extra work hours. Intellectuals are also ready for greater efforts — also under more difficult conditions resulting from the scarcity of financial resources — by continuously searching for more rational, efficient, and successful work opportunities — no matter what their vocation is, be it research, arts, education, or medicine.

National consensus is the main driving force of this activity full of sacrifices. Undoubtedly, measures that are forced by economic needs could undermine the national consensus that has developed under the conditions of more abundant consumption during the period of economic development. There are people who, failing to recognize that their individual fate is inseparable from the national prosperity, in their half-heartedness become advocates of insecurity and doubt. There are people who watch the efforts on the combat field from the outside. We regret their behavior, but they will not divert us from our goals. The majority of the Hungarian people continue to think and work rationally today. They know — from the experience of centuries of struggle — that only

action, and creative and productive work will contribute to our individual and national prosperity. They will answer the doubting words of the demagogues with Kossuth's memorable words: "Let us refrain from arguing about what we were — let us unite in what we should become!"

This individual and community concept can be our leading ideology also in the course of implementing the development program. In order to create conditions for this and implement the tasks, we will have to jointly think over again the role of the party, the trade unions, and the public organizations. The new requirements demand a more efficient distribution of tasks and more up-to-date work methods and work styles. The configuration of interests in our society is becoming more diverse particularly during this period of considerable decisions that affect everyone; we will have to face this fact too.

An active and democratic public life presupposes that the participants tolerate, listen to and objectively analyze others' opinions, which can be diametrically opposed to their own. We are increasingly learning to hold debates and, if necessary, make rational compromises that bring us closer to our mutual goal. We should also learn the skill of coordinating our interests with other people's interests in such a way that we are free of bitterness and resentment, because these threaten the common work and our common goals.

There Is A Price to Be Paid for Development [subhead]

Only in this way can we assert socialist democracy in public life and in politics, and only in this way can we recreate from day to day and from task to task our greatest asset: the national unity of Hungarian people who work in socialist construction. In the course of implementing this goal, our party will maintain its leading role but its responsibility to the people for coordinating interests, creating conditions, and implementing the development program will increase. Our party is aware of this responsibility not only to the Hungarian people but also to the universal cause of socialism and peace and the international communist and workers movement.

We have begun the implementation of a program that will last several decades. The party has outlined the political guidelines and is organizing the implementation of the program. But this large-scale task can be solved only in the spirit of responsibility to the Hungarian people, mutual trust, and agreement, and if we can now translate the policy formulations, the decisions, and the program into practical action. Everyone should find his concrete tasks everywhere; each collective should work out an action program. We have just begun this work and if we meet with obstacles, we should have the courage to review and modify it. In past years, we have not made adequate use of our opportunities and our development has slowed down; we have failed to properly adjust to the changes taking place in the world, and we have not always reacted well to events that have been taking place in our immediate surroundings, either. We can count on favorable changes if the preparation and implementation of action programs are characterized by responsibility, rational risk taking, and continuous public and self control.

The guarantee for the implementation of our program lies primarily in us, the Hungarian society: the increasingly good quality and efficient work in production and management as well as in the public, political, and mass organizations. This can give an impetus to the strengthening of the reform processes that are underway in society and the economy.

The national holiday of 20 August reminds us that national development has always required great effort and much work, often accompanied by conflicts and sacrifices. This continues to be one of the conditions for social development and progress today. We know that there is a price to be paid for development. Joint work is the guarantee that we should pay only as much as is absolutely necessary.

The party called upon our society to undertake this joint work; we are all reminded of this joint work by the national holiday of 20 August, the day of our state founder King Stephen, of the new bread, and the day of the Hungarian people, who are creating the conditions for their own prosperity and who have provided themselves with a constitution.

Nemeth Delivers Miners Day Address 29 Aug

LD291222 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Text] Budapest, August 29 (MTI) — Karoly Nemeth, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council delivered an address in Nagykanizsa Saturday, at the Miners' Day celebration. Among other things he pointed out that the problems of economic life, and the near and more distant future are of concern to the entire society. The well known problems of the country have convinced everyone that it is impossible to infinitely tolerate activity with a low level of efficiency, which does not correspond to the demands of home and international markets, and which operates at a loss in the long term. Another practice which cannot be continued without serious consequences is for the country to consume more than it produces, thus increasing the debt.

The party programme for an economico-social advance was formulated with the requirement for definite and consistent action.

Our party considers execution of the programme to be a national cause, which it will serve with allits activity.

I am convinced that the sometimes fierce debate on our economic and social relations, on the programme and current and future tasks will help this advance. It remains true even if we know that there are many doubts, and that pessimistic and even extreme opinions have been voiced.

I stress that we continue to consider protection of social security to be a primary public affair even under the more difficult economic circumstances. In the years to come we want to improve the situation of the elderly and low income pensioners who need assistance, of families with several children, and of young people setting up families.

Based on the position of the Central Committee the government has elaborated a working programme which it will present to parliament in the near future. However, it would be a mistake if local action anywhere was to be postponed because people were waiting for central measures.

We are not keeping silent about existing and expected difficulties but we cannot permit the transition, the trials of stabilization that we are forced to undertake, to cover up the rationale in the hardships we are undertaking. We must not lose sight of the goal. We want to and we will overcome the difficulties, we will rise above the level of an economy of medium development that we have attained with so many years of work.

It is certain that a significant part of our current problems could have been avoided with better management and organization, and by a more daring acceptance of conflicts. The criticism of central Management and local implementation is just since it is quite true that we were slow in adjusting to the increasingly stringent conditions of the world economy. We often squander our material and intellectual resources. In important areas we have fallen behind with technological development and with updatement of the product pattern.

The main task now, in the years we are facing, is to make more rational use of the material and intellectual resources of the nation. There can be no postponement in adjusting the Hungarian national economy, the activities of the various companies, cooperatives, units of economic operation, and institutions to internaitonal conditions and development trends.

We cannot avoid beginning concrete actions in the case of companies and units of economic operation working at a loss, together with the restructuring. To do this we must accept [word indistinct]. Saving deficital companies which only consume the national income cannot be permitted.

We wish to retain full employment in the future but this is not exclusively an issue of political resolve or good intent. In certain areas and professions we must count on transitional employment problems. They must be treated and solved everywhere in a socialist, humane manner.

Society must help the individual people and families in bearing and solving the transitional problems they will face through no fault of their own. Those of our compatriots, those working people who will be personally affected by the changes can be assured that they will not be left to themselves, and that solution to their situations will enjoy satisfactory public attention. Our state will insure the retraining needed, will provide financial as well as other support to employment, and will evolve the system of work done for the public good. Everyone who can work, and wants to work in a disciplined and regular manner will continue to have work and a livelihood.

I stress that the Communists accept the tasks of implementation that rest on them. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is definitely striving to improve its own work. In all areas of public activity it requires an improvement in the management level, independent thinking and an initiative conduct.

Housing Shortage in Hungary Discussed

AU302000 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Aug 87 p 6

[Article by Milan Angelov, Budapest correspondent: "Which Path Leads To A Solution?"]

[Text] One of the difficult problems awaiting a solution that is characteristic of our epoch, namely the housing shortage, has not spared Hungary either. As early as 1960 an extensive program for building new housing developments was adopted and proceeded toward its implementation. Thanks to considerable efforts of the building workers, nearly one million families obtained comfortable dwellings. This is how the most urgent needs were satisfied.

Today a total of 3.8 million larger, or smaller, housing units exist in the country. One million of them are state-owned buildings, the rest are private homes. Nearly 19 percent of the housing units are one-room apartments, while 48 percent are two-room apartments, and 33 percent have 3, or more rooms. The average size of a one-room apartment is 38 square meters, and the average size of a 3-room apartment is 78 square meters. Towards the end of 1985, 100 apartments per 105 families was the average rate. The share of homes with water supply facilities, sewerage conduits, bath rooms, and gas heating considerably increased in Hungary. Nevertheless, the housing shortage problem cannot be considered overcome as has been assessed in various documents. The causes of the problem are being analyzed, and resources are being sought.

In 1987 it is envisaged to build 60-61,000 apartments, 50-54,000 of which will be built with private means. This is less than in 1986, when 69,000 apartments were commissioned and handed over to the population. There is an observable trend to build more housing units with private and not state budget means.

The fact is not concealed that it has become more difficult to obtain, or purchase an apartment, or to start building. The cost of one square meter of housing area, depending upon the residential area, varies from 10,000 to 20,000 forints, while an average monthly wage is approximately 6,000 forints. It is particularly difficult

for people to obtain apartments in the capital. Tibor Gaspar, the chief architect of Budapest, stated as follows in an interview:

"The ironic situation is that now, at the same moment when the flow of people toward the capital has somewhat subsided and we expected some relief, the economic difficulties began. If this had not happened, we would have been much more able to improve the outward appearance of our city, and to overcome housing difficulties.

Which strata of the population are most affected by the present situation? This applies to young families, and large families, as well as to people of the retirement age, and to those with low incomes. They mainly rely upon state-owned housing, the prices of which are more accessible. The trouble is that the construction of apartments and houses belonging to the public sector is diminishing yearly.

The Hungarian Government is seeking possibilities to alleviate the situation. It is envisaged in the future to offer greater assistance to young families with children. Subsidies amounting to 40,000 forints will be granted for one child, while 65,000 forints will be granted for two children, and 125,000 forints granted for three children. Young families saving for an apartment will receive credits from the state saving bank, and also from the enterprises in which they are employed. Other varieties of assistance measures are being devised. There is a tradition in Hungary that parents assist young people by financial means, or through the inheritance of houses and apartments. This, to a certain extent, contributes to reduce the percentage of those suffering from the most urgent housing problems.

It is impossible to overcome the acute housing problem within a few years and no one here in Hungary has such illusions. The answer is to find the most favorable solution, to find a path toward solving the unpleasant situation, and this path will certainly be discovered.

Gerasimov, Urban News Conference Reported
LD020050 Warsaw PAP in English 0034 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 1 — Polish Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban and director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Board (Spokesman) Gennadiy Gerasimov held a joint press conference here today.

Questions addressed to Gerasimov were dominated by topical issues of the current international situation, like the Iran-Iraq war, Soviet-U.S. relations, "perestroyka," and the Polish-Soviet relations.

Urban answered questions about the 1980 social accords, the Polish-Soviet economic relations, the upcoming visit of U.S. Vice-President George Bush to Poland, and the incidents with Polish tourists at the Italian border.

Soviet Stance on Iraq-Iran War [subhead]

Gerasimov said, among other things, that the conflict had aggravated of late, which causes concern in his country. A new escalation of military operations may become a pretext for the United States to build up its military presence in the region. What must be sought, Gerasimov said, is an end to the Iraq-Iran conflict and watching that the related U.N. resolution does not make it to the archives.

On its part the Soviet Union spares no diplomatic effort to persuade both conflicting sides to find a peaceful solution. In this context talks held by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Vorontsov in Tehran and Baghdad seem fruitful.

Soviet-U.S. Relations: [subhead]

Asked about the prospects for a Gorbachev-Reagan summit, Gerasimov said that chances for such a meeting are improving, but the road to it is still a long one. One will be able to say more on this after the Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting this September.

Evaluating the general state of Soviet-U.S. relations, Gerasimov said that it is better than a few years ago, especially in the field of cultural exchange and human relations. As for the trade, it remains low.

"Conceptually, there is a big convergence of views on ridding the world of nuclear weapons. Reagan has said that he dreams of seeing a world without nuclear weapons. Considering his age, one should suppose that this may come true soon. We, too, assume that it will happen in a short time. But the most important thing now is how to reach it. We have proposed a plan for a stepwise nuclear disarmament."

Gerasimov recalled details of the plan and presented the course of the talks in Geneva, stressing that the main obstacle to reaching agreement is the American side's uncompromising stand on spreading nuclear weapons into outer space. As for the talks on elimination of medium-range missiles, in case of success that would be "the first in history agreement on true liquidation of armaments, it would have a great psychological impact. The world community would see that weapons can really be scrapped."

"Perestroyka" in USSR [subhead]

Asked about the chances for a success of "perestroyka" in the Soviet Union, which is a much-speculated issue in the West and not only there, he replied that "perestroyka" is doomed to success.

"If we went back to what is obsolete," he emphasized, "we would discredit our system. There is resistance against changes but it is not organized and represented by few."

Asked to evaluate Jozef Stalin in this context, Gerasimov stated that it is a very difficult issue because Stalin is part of Soviet Union's history.

"Stalin made not only errors but also committed offences, still there are people in the Soviet Union who think that there was more order and discipline at his time. It is also remembered that Soviet soldiers were dying with his name on their lips during World War Two. One cannot voice a final opinion about Stalin. That period awaits final evaluation," Gerasimov said.

Jaruzelski Plan [subhead]

When evaluation of the Jaruzelski Plan was asked, both spokesmen spoke. Urban recalled the main provisions of the plan and the response it had in the world.

Gerasimov said: "Moscow welcomed with satisfaction the plan as a valuable contribution to the socialist countries' joint efforts aimed at consolidation of peace and security in Europe. Especially important are the proposals of stepwise withdrawal and reduction of nuclear and other weapons from the European continent. The new Polish initiative is a key to starting an actual disarmament in Europe."

Gerasimov noted that the plan is being considered in the West and that one should hope for a constructive outcome.

Polish-Soviet Relations [subhead]

One of the question inquired into the work of the Polish-Soviet commission working on the explanation of some historical questions in the relations of both countries.

Gerasimov said that "in the history of Polish-Soviet relations there were difficult moments. It is right to raise the problem of studying together our common history so as not to stir old emotions."

Urban remarked that the first results of the joint commission's work had already appeared in the press, for example, casting a historical light on the German-Soviet pact of August 1939.

"We distinguish military and political reasons for signing that pact from some of the related circumstances and statements by some of the then Soviet politicians. That period is history now and so are its problems, he said.

"We condemn using these difficult problems of the past in Poland today for anti-Soviet purposes, in the name of inciting anti-Soviet moods and creating prejudice, and in the name of disturbing the Polish-Soviet friendship, as doing harm to Poland and its reason of state. He who now uses them to provoke, stir, and incite nationalistic prejudice in Poland — right at the moment when truth about the past and its difficult affairs is being brought to light in the Soviet Union — hits at the Polish state and national interests and, at the same time, wants to strike at the process of renewal and agreement in Poland and, in some sense, at the process of reconstruction of the openness in the Soviet Union," Urban said.

To complete what Urban had said, Gerasimov quoted a passage from Wojciech Jaruzelski's article published in the *Kommunist*, where the Polish leader points to both, the kinship of cultures and the existence of sharp conflicts in the past which had had an impact on shaping the national consciousness in both countries.

Answering a question about the prospects for Polish-Soviet cooperation in information exchange, Gerasimov said that the best proof for the intensifying cooperation is his visit to Warsaw and talks on the subject.

Urban, in turn, presented the data on cooperation between mass media in both countries and stressed that information about the life in the Soviet Union available in Poland is increasingly ample and in-depth, which reflects Polish society's growing interest in it.

Asked about the chances for a development in tourist exchange between Poland and the Soviet Union, Gerasimov said that the main barrier to increasing the tourist exchange was under-development of the hotel network and tourist facilities. As far as limitations of formal nature are involved, the Soviet side will seek their easing especially as regards the socialist countries. Gerasimov stated that concrete plans for an animation of tourist excahnge are being developed and he was optimistic about the chances of their materialization.

Urban said that the Polish side seeks further development in tourism, especially in near-border zones which needs no huge networks and is of an enormous humanitarian significance.

The USSR and Socialist Countries [subhead]

Asked about the contemporary character of the USSR'S relations with the remaining socialist countries, Gerasimov stressed that all socialist states are totally independent in their foreign policy. As far as European socialist countries are concerned, he added that they are members of the Warsaw Treaty, as well as partners in the CMEA, which means that they have obligations in relations to one another. Gerasimov added that he does not think the policy of socialist states brings answers to all questions and that is why they are prepared to listen to others.

Perspectives of Moscow Conference on Humanitarian Issues [subhead]

Answering a question on the perspectives of the convening of a conference on humanitarian issues in Moscow, the convening of which was proposed by Minister Shevardnadze, Gerasimov said that up to now the West has not given a constructive reply to this proposal.

Gerasimov described this situation as intriguing: the West, which talks so much about this issue and accuses the Soviet Union of violating human rights, in a situation when it is being invited to Moscow, wonders whether it is worth going there and puts forward a number of reservations. Gerasimov called the West's attitude as hypocritical. "It seems that the Western countries would feel uncomfortable at such a conference because it would touch upon a whole complex of human rights issues and not only the right of leaving one or another country", he added.

In the second part of the conference Urban addressed himself to the influence of the August 1980 accords on the present socio-economic situation in Poland.

August Accords — Binding for Government [subhead]

"These are accords of which the major portion remains binding for the government. This is not changed by the fact that then, in 1980, on the force of the accords, political structures, which later broke the accords, and especially wanted to cross out their political platform, were created," Urban said.

"The process of renewal, agreement and reforms caused much deeper changes than those which were postulated in the August accords. This pertains to the development of people's power, self-government, law abidingness, the method of government and its link with society, with its divergent opinions, moods, aims.

"The constitutional tribunal, the tribunal of state, the socio-economic council, the consultative council, the achieved and announced progress of the electoral law, the development of all types of self-governments, the press law, the constitutional guarantee of the permanency of privately owned farms, the policy towards the church, the repeated amnesties — all of these are symptoms of the realization of a policy which reaches beyond the framework of the accords. And yet we are still on the eve of even deeper, farther reaching reforms, especially economic ones, but not only those. In the area of management, which today gathers criticism, the reforms already implemented, but even more the ones being prepared are intended to be on an incomparably wider scale than the fragmentary postulates contained in the accords," Urban elaborated.

"The self-appointed guardians of the August accords, who today mainly represent the line of subservience to western political centres, claim that the accords' main content was the establishment of an independent labour movement and the creation of the right to strike. And that this has not been realized.

"Such a claim is contrary to the facts. On the basis of the accords, new trade union centres, including Solidarnosc, were created and were legally and practically recognized. The actions of Solidarnosc's leadership lead to its transformation — contrary to the accords — into a political movement. Its leaders practically did not negate this fact. Detracting from the course of reforms in favour of confrontation and destruction was a disaster, both for Solidarnosc and the party and Poland," Urban continued.

"The August Accords did not pertain to the existence of the Solidarnosc political movement, while its leaders' policy of destroying the economy, strike terrorism, the undermining of the state's structures, caused that this concrete experiment was a failure, was contrary to Poland's interests.

"The non-existence of Solidarnosc is the effect of the confrontational attitude of its leaders and the fatal effects their policy caused. It is not any evidence that the agreements on independent trade unions were not carried out, such unions are active and have a right to strike as their ultimate weapon. The Sejm passed a new law on trade unions, on the basis of which an independent trade union movement was created, concordant with the sense and letter of the August Accords.

"Those who for years initiated a boycott of the trade union movement, a boycott of life in general, propagated the go-slow motto, supported anti-Polish economic restrictions and today joined up with the Western anti-communist crusade and are financed from foreign sources — have nothing in common with the idea of the August Accords any more," Urban said.

"I want to state that the possibility of abandoning these positions remains open. We do not and will not create illusionary opponents. But as regards the real ones we are and will continue the struggle so that the conditions for contemporary changes are better, so that the implementation of reforms is not accompanied by fear of their being abused and used against Poland's interests.

"As co-authors of everything which made the Poland of 1987 a qualitatively different country, a country distant from the 1980/81 drama by a multitude of accomplishments, experiences and reflections, we also regard the vast majority of the members and not a small portion of the active of the former Solidarnosc. In the often complex process of overcoming emotions, resentments and doubts they found a way to participate in the agreement, to activeness in political, social, self-governing, union life, to fruitful work aimed at overcoming the difficulties and accelerating Poland's development," Urban continued.

"The full realization of the August accords requires that the continually spreading national agreement to a continually increasing extent take on the shape of a joint front for the acceleration of the socio-economic development of Poland, scientific-technological and organization progress, the efficiency and effectiveness of the state and socio-economic organism, the building of Poland's international position. To put it differently: social support for the reforms and the resulting progress in the economic sphere is the primary premise of the future transformations in the political sphere, changes in the method of government. Without this progress these transformations will be deprived of the base, essential for their stability and functionality.

"The accords signed in 1980 constitute a permanent political accomplishment of the working class, including the renewal-oriented stream of Solidarnosc, and the whole society, state authorities, the PUWP and the other parties, in the sense that they created a permanent way of solving social conflicts in the spirit of agreement, binding for all Polish patriots. This constitutes a breakthrough change in comparison to the past — the one before 1980," Urban said.

Miodowicz Not Contacting Walesa [subhead]

Urban categorically dismissed the rumours in the *Financial Times* and also propagated by the BBC Polish language service that OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz met with or wanted to meet with Lech Walesa. There were also no official contacts between other members of the OPZZ leadership and activists of former Solidarnosc.

Polish-Soviet Economic Relations [subhead]

Addressing the issue of the current state of Polish-Soviet trade relations Urban said:

"A disequilibrium in the trade turnover and payments with the Soviet Union has prevailed since the beginning of the 1980s. Imports from the Soviet Union are still higher than our exports. This caused the incurrance of a debt to the Soviet Union, which will approximately amount to 5.6 billion roubles at the end of this year.

"The major part of this debt, incurred at the end of the previous quinquennium, has been, by the Soviet Government's decision, rescheduled for payment after 1990.

"The achievement of a global balance of the payment turnover is the goal of the current quinquennium.

"In comparison to the first half of this year the realization of the trade goals in the turnover with the USSR, is less favourable in relation to the overall results of Poland's foreign trade.

"The lack of a sufficiently attractive and modern trade offer is our weakness. The second problem is the export of agricultural-food products from Poland. It is made up

of fruit and vegetables and their preserves. Poor fruit crops brought about a necessity of finding a supplementary offer in this group of articles.

"As far as market commodities are concerned the course of contracting and the realization of supplies of light industry products from Poland and the import of refrigerators and T.V. sets from the Soviet Union is unsatisfactory.

"The basic difficulties in the realization of Polish exports to the USSR stem from the wants of material supplies and production capabilities."

Poland's Attitude Towards Guatemala Agreement [subhead]

During the press conference, the government press spokesman presented a statement in which he characterized Poland's stance on the agreement signed on August 7th, 1987 in the capital of Guatemala by the presidents of 5 Central American countries. The statement reads among other things:

"The decisions contained in the agreement constitute an important factor bringing closer a peaceful solution to the conflicts in Central America.

"Only a peaceful resolution of the conflicts, together with mutually respected sovereignty and territorial integrity, without foreign intervention can assure a lasting peace in Central America.

"The Polish Government welcomes with satisfaction the Guatemala agreement and the peace processes now being implemented. They express the feeling of co-responsibility of those countries, independently of their size, geographical position, social system, for the issues of peace and disarmament."

Vice-President Bush's Visit [subhead]

Answering a question on the preparations for U.S. Vice-President George Bush's visit to Poland, Urban reminded the journalists that a group of American experts who were acquainted with the visit's proposed programme, had visited Warsaw. The programme was discussed and will be presented for review to both sides.

Father Skucinski's Case [subhead]

Asked about the fate of Father Skucinski who was sentenced to three years in jail in Iran, Urban replied that the priest was visited by the Polish ambassador in Tehran and that the Polish side is undertaking energetic actions aimed at Father Skucinski's early release. "We believe in the Iranian authorities favourable attitude towards our attempts and we have grounds for optimism."

Future Price Rises [subhead]

Urban informed the journalists attending the conference that a new system of fees for nursery schools and kindergartens will be introduced still this year. The fee will be diversified according to the income per one member of the family. Railway and inter-city bus fares will also increase by 30 percent. Food prices will not increase this year on condition that the results in agriculture do not differ drastically from the envisaged level. Any possible food price hike will be compensated by an appropriate wage increase.

Minister van den Broek's Unofficial Meetings [subhead]

Asked to comment on the report of the Dutch Foreign Minister van den Broek's unofficial meetings with representatives of the banned opposition, Urban quoted the minister's statement in which he asks for understanding of the fact that apart from official meetings he is also holding private ones. However, meetings with the representatives of the Polish Government remain the primary goal of his visit.

Andrzej Perka's Case [subhead]

Urban informed the journalists of the return to Poland of Andrzej Perka, the terrorist who in December 1980 hijacked a Polish plane to West Berlin. Perka was sentenced to 4 years in jail for the offence. He returned to Poland on the basis of a valid consular passport. Perka was detained on the Polish border. His trial will be held in September. In the event of his conviction, his term in the West Berlin jail will be taken into account.

Incident With Polish Tourists in Italy [subhead]

Urban referred to the allegation in *Die Welt* that the Polish Government intentionally eased passport regulations to eliminate unemployment in Poland as absurd. "There is no unemployment in Poland, and the number of unoccupied work posts exceeds the number of those looking for work several dozen times," Urban said.

In its commentary *Die Welt* referred to a recent incident of the turning back of several dozen Polish tourists from the Italian border. This move by the Italian authorities was unjustified, because, as Urban stressed, all of these people had valid travel documents and financial means for paying for their stay in Italy. The Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs intervened in this issue with the Italian authorities.

Gerasimov on Missiles

LD011906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1724 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Statement by Gennadiy Gerasimov, USSR Foreign Ministry press spokesman, given at a press conference held in Warsaw's Interpres Center on 1 September — recorded in Russian fading into Polish translation]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Kohl has surrounded his relinquishing of the Pershing-1A missiles with certain conditions, which we are considering carefully. However, the first impression is this, that they are not conditions, but the creation of a normal situation for the

elimination of the missiles. Kohl states that an agreement must be signed between the Soviet Union and the United States on the subject of medium-range missiles and tactical missiles, and there is no discussion here. It is exactly within the framework of that agreement that the fate of the Pershings will be decided. Kohl's second comment is that this agreement should be implemented. This is obvious, naturally. That is why such agreements are concluded.

Regarding Reagan's speech, there was nothing in it concerning Helmut Kohl's proposals. For the time being, it is not known how the United States intends to proceed with the 72 missiles on FRG territory. But unoffically they think that, since we are talking about double zero, this agreement must also cover those missiles. Double zero cannot equal 72. As for the tone of Reagan's speech, it caused irritation in Moscow, because it was maintained in the spirit of the cold war, (?because) U.S. observers think it was aimed at calming the right wing in the United States. I stress the progress in the negotiations concerning the 72 warheads. If this is taken into account, we can be more optimistic this week than last.

A meeting of Soviet and U.S. representatives for bilateral relations and arms control is currently being held. All this serves the preparation of a Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting on 15 September in Washington. [passage omitted]

Honecker's Upcoming FRG Visit Viewed
AU011134 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Aug 87 p 6

[Marian Podkowinski article: "As Seen From Berlin — Before Trumpets Are Blown"]

[Text] Erich Honecker's coming historic visit to Bonn on 7 September has attracted the great interest of the world public, as is attested to by the fact that thousands of journalists want to attend it. The very fact that the heads of the two German states will shake hands in the Hammerschmidt Villa, which is the Bonn residence of the FRG president, in front of TV cameras from all over the world, to the accompaniment of the national anthems, and under fluttering national flags is considered improbable by many people. But this fact is true and is provided for by diplomatic protocol.

Well, not so long ago the GDR anthem and flag were out of the question even at sports functions, and we know what difficulties this problem initially created during past Olympic Games. But today even open enemies of the GDR no longer make protests in this connection. It will be interesting to see whether Springer's *Die Welt* drops the quotes from its "DDR" — quotes it probably uses to protest the recognition of the statehood status of the German socialist country. These quotes must create create much trouble for *Die Welt* proofreaders.

Since Bonn has ceased to be the capital of the provisional German state — the FRG (waiting to swallow up the GDR) — such a state visit was bound to materialize one day. [sentence as published] In the end, the Ostpolitik practised by Brandt and the SPD has also compelled that state to recognize itself as a fully sovereign state capable of signing accords with the second German state. This is what Golo Mann, a noted historian, was convinced of when he said that the FRG had shed its swaddling-clothes of state immaturity by signing the Eastern accords.

That is why Hallstein's notorious doctrine, which saw the solution of the German question only in an "Anschluss" of the GDR, had to end its existence. Already the visits made to the GDR by Chancellors Brandt and Schmidt and GDR Premier Willy Stoph's visit to the FRG attested to a change in the Bonn Government's position at the time. Later on Horst Sindermann, chairman of the GDR People's Chamber, and a number of ministers led by SED Politburo Member Guenther Mittag made visits to Bonn. The close ties between the SPD and the SED, the FDP leaders' visits to Berlin, and Strauss' visits to the GDR gradually paved the way for the main visit that Erich Honecker's visit to Bonn was undoubtedly to be [miala byc niewatpliwie] — a visit with all the highest honors paid into the bargain.

The FRG industry has also made its contribution to this event. The Leipzig Fair has for many years been a convenient platform for high level talks in the same way as were the two meetings between Honecker and Kohl outside the borders of the two German states. In a word, the two states were right in hoping that the long awaited visit of the GDR leader to Bonn would finally materialize and would be attended by the ceremonial due to an event of this kind. And the fact that a joint communique on this visit was issued is for all the interested people and for the world public yet another proof that the German problem has been solved in the form of coexistence and cooperation of two German states in Europe. Only in this way is it possible to interpret the mutual assurances (they have been frequently reaffirmed as if to stress their authenticity) that never again would war originate on German soil....

Personally I think that the fact that this visit will materialize is proof of the success of the peace and detente forces in Bonn, even if there is no dearth — this situation will continue for a long time — of forces that will try to hamstring the roots of just such a policy of coexistence and cooperation as stipulated by the Helsinki Final Act, which all the world regards as the diplomatic accord that finalized the outcome of World War II. The new balance of forces in then world and in Europe and the need to rebuild what was destroyed in the hot and cold wars in our times called for this solution. What many people and politicians in Europe considered to be impossible and unattainable has acquired such vitality and strength that all political prejudices vis-a-vis the sovereign GDR's role and importance for the permanence of peace in Europe had to be abandoned in the end.

In the enforced situation caused by the emergence, on U.S. initiative, of what was then a separatist West

German state as the easternmost bulwark of American imperialism, and while helping the antifascists in the former eastern zone set up a socialist German state there, the socialist states, especially the Soviet Union, realized that a turning point in history had come about, and not only in German history. Because of its very existence and development, the GDR became first of all a barrier against the revisionist plans of specific forces in the FRG, and later a valuable ally of all peaceful forces in Europe.

Today, no one in the world would think of questioning the existence of the GDR as a member of the United Nations and hundreds of other international organizations, an important component of the socialist community, and a fully sovereign country aimed at perpetuating the Potsdam peaceful order which has provided the longest period of peace in our history.

Of course, the GDR has been able to achieve such a position thanks to its policies of "commonsense coalition" and its foreign policy, and by acting on the basis of constructive and sober principles. And it has been doing so from the very beginning. This is illustrated by the fact that the first treaty to be concluded by the GDR was the Zgorzelec Treaty as early as 6 July 1950. This treaty confirmed what Otto Grotewohl, the first GDR premier, said in his 12 October 1949 government declaration: "German imperialism brought one German generation two world wars. This must never be repeated. Together, all progressive forces must see to it that German imperialism, in its aim to achieve territorial gains, can never again ruin the life's foundations of the German people." It is these words that have become the guiding thought of Erich Honecker in his work. They were reiterated at the 11th SED Congress, so that war may never again emanate from German soil.

Describing the role of peaceful coexistence in GDR foreign policy, one of that country's well-known diplomats, Professor Horst Grunert, wrote in the August 1987 issue of the Berlin monthly *Horizont* that, as far as relations with the FRG are concerned, these are primarily marked by soberness and by a mutual consideration for the interests of both states. This is essential if relations are to develop normally. It is important that no "by products" color one's point of view, as often happens during election campaigns in the FRG. Nothing must dim the conviction about the correctness of one's cause. The policy of "commonsense coalition" also applies to the FRG, Professor Grunert writes. This is confirmed by the latest numerous contacts in the government and economic spheres. Grunert quotes what Willy Brandt said during his meeting with Erich Honecker on 19 September 1985: "Mr Chairman, you have spoken about the commonsense coalition. I would like to add to this; the desire to survive forces us to pursue such a coalition. We may survive together, or perish together."

Dialogue with the FRG is important not only for the GDR. The neighbors of both German states will be able to observe the visit and its results. The very fact that the visit has become possible, though not without birth pains (Professor Grunert does not gloss over existing difficulties in the shape of activity by certain FRG circles who do not wish to lay down their arms so easily), and that the visit has been hailed by the Bundestag political parties and by Chancellor Kohl in particular shows that in the FRG there are positive changes concerning relations with the socialist German state. This is a positive situation for detente.

Daily Views Reagan's 29 Aug Radio Speech
AU020915 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 31 Aug 87 p 7

[Jerzy Gorski Washington dispatch: "Reagan Lauds His Foreign Policy — Military Course — Dictating Conditions to Socialist Countries"]

[Text] PAP — Last Saturday President Ronald Reagan made a radio speech to the nation on East-West relations and U.S. security policy.

Referring to the main ideas of his Los Angeles speech on 26 August, R. Reagan again accused the USSR and the socialist countries of causing the tension in East-West relations and the arms race in the past 40 years.

The President said that the U.S. policy toward the USSR and socialist countries had not changed since the end of World War II and continued to be anticommunist, while seeking "to support freedom and democracy." At the same time, he expressed the view that, thanks to U.S. armaments and increased military power, U.S. policy toward communism had sharpened its thrust and was more realistic than under previous presidents.

Distorting Soviet disarmament policy and ignoring Mikhail Gorbachev's program for reducing and eliminating armaments, Reagan accused the USSR of massive armaments and an aggressive foreign policy.

The President maintained that only the additional armament program, which his administration had implemented, was responsible for negotiations on reductions in armaments.

Stressing the importance of conducting disarmament negotiations from the positions of strength, the President offered U.S. assistance to all forces and orientations fighting communism.

The President again demanded that the status of West Berlin be changed, that election procedures in the socialist countries be modified, and that these countries should adopt American conditions for development of democracy. He also appealed to the American nation to back him in his efforts to further strengthen U.S. military power and to continue a resolute policy toward the USSR and socialist countries.

Reagan's speech on the eve of the 48th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II was drenched in anticommunist rhetoric and was made in the spirit of anticommunist

crusade. He said that the only lesson resulting for the American nation from the entire postwar period was the need to increase vigilance vis-a-vis communism and continue the struggle against Marxist forces in the world.

More On Dutch Foreign Minister's Visit

Terms Talks 'Fruitful'

LD020951 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] On the 2nd day of the official visit to Poland by Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, he was received at Belweder Palace by Kazimierz Barcikowski, [Council of State deputy chairman].

Views were exchanged regarding the current international situation. In particular the state of and prospects for East-West relations were assessed. In this context, the Polish initiative regarding disarmament and increased trust in Europe was discussed. The head of Netherlands diplomacy also visited the monuments of Warsaw, laid a wreath before the Monument to the Heroes of the Warsaw Ghetto, and at the end of his visit met with journalists.

Hans van den Broek characterized the talks held as fruitful, stating that Poland is an interesting partner for the Netherlands. Referring to international questions, the minister stressed that the Jaruzelski Plan, in which the Netherlands side sees constructive elements, was an important part of his talks. The guest also reported on the invitation to Marian Orzechowski to visit the Netherlands.

Replying to questions regarding human rights, the Netherlands minister stated that he is not fully satisfied with the course of the Warsaw talks on this subject, since the treatment of particular CSCE issues was incommensurate with their importance.

Hans van den Broek leaves Poland tomorrow.

Meets Walesa, Glemp

LD011413 Hamburg DPA in German 1330 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Warsaw (DPA) — Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek today met the Polish workers' leader, Lech Walesa, at a lunch in Warsaw. Zbigniew Bujak, Bronislaw Geremak, and Janusz Onyszkiewicz, leading activists and advisors to the banned Solidarity trade union, also went to the lunch lasting an hour and a half at the residence of the Netherlands ambassador.

Walesa later told journalists that he had presented Solidarity's point of view on various problems in Poland and stressed that there are serious differences of opinion between Solidarity and the government in many areas. Solidarity sees the necessity for revolutionary changes in Poland which have to be carried out in an evolutionary and peaceful way. Progress can be seen in the government's policies, however, changes are only being made hesitantly.

On the same day, Van den Broek met for an hour with Catholic Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp. [passage omitted]

More on U.S. Congress Delegation's Visit

Meets With Ceausescu

AU011537 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1437 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 01/09/1987 — On Tuesday, September 1, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received a delegation of the Congress of the United States of America led by Steny Hoyer, chairman of the European Security and Cooperation Commission of the U.S. Congress, who paid a visit to Romania.

The guests warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for having been received and expressed their appreciation for the Romanian people's achievements in various fields of activity, for the impressive civil and industrial construction.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the cooperative links between Romania and the U.S.A., on existing possibilities to expand those relations on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

In that framework, the important role was underscored to be played by legislative forums in promoting and developing economic ties, in strengthening the Romanian-U.S. cooperation on multiple planes, in implementing the accords and understandings between the two sides.

During the interview, President Nicolae Ceausescu enlarged upon the policy promoted by the Romanian state for the continuous economic and social development of the country, for the whole people's higher material and spiritual standards, for the development of worker democracy and the ensurance of full equality of rights of all the country's citizens and the plenary assertion of human personality in society.

The Romanian head of state highlighted the special responsibility incumbent on parliaments in ensuring the people's and nations' fundamental right to life, to free and dignified existence, to independence and peace.

The wish was expressed to work for the development of links between the Grand National Assembly [GNA] and Congress for better knowledge of the concerns of the two parliaments, for the benefit of the expansion of the ties between Romania and the U.S.A. In that context, the belief was expressed that the current visit of the U.S. Congress would contribute to strengthening the relations between the two countries.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Marin Ivascu, GNA deputy chairman, chairman of the Romanian Group in the Interparliamentary Union, Dumitru Ghise, deputy chairman of the Commission on Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation.

Received by Totu

AU011805 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1540 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 01/09/1987 — On September 1, Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met with a delegation of U.S. deputies and senators, led by Steny Hoyer, chairman of the European Security and Cooperation Commission of the U.S. Congress, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the talks opinions were exchanged on the relations between the two countries, as well as on aspects of the international life.

Egyptian Parliamentary Delegation Arrives

AU011942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/09/1987 — In the evening of September 1, a parliamentary delegation from the Arab Republic of Egypt, headed by Prof.Dr. Rifa'at el-Mahgoub [spelling as received], speaker of the People's Assembly, arrived in Bucharest on a Romania visit at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

On arrival at the Otopeni Airport, the delegation was greeted by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, deputies, other officials.

Stoian Meets Egyptian Premier in Cairo

AU291522 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Aug 87 p 6

[Text] Cairo 25 Aug (*Agerpres*) — 'Atef Muhammad Najib Sedky, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, received Comrade Ion Stoian, candidate member of the PEC and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, who is visiting Egypt. On this occasion, the sides pointed out the importance of agreements reached during meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and Hosni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The two sides also examined various aspects of bilateral ties between Romania and Egypt, emphasized the upward course of trade exchanges between the two countries, and discussed certain steps to further stimulate the development of mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

Ceausescu Receives Departing Canadian Envoy

AU011809 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1538 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 01/09/1987 — On September 1 Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Jacques Simard, ambassador of Canada in Bucharest, at the end of his mission to Romania.

During the talks conducted on the occasion emphasis was placed on the fine cooperative ties between Romania and Canada and the wish was expressed to work for their

further development, in the interest and for the benefit of the two countries and peoples.

The Canadian ambassador thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu, the State Council and the Romanian Government for their having assisted him in fulfilling his mission in Romania.

Ceausescu Receives Mexican Journalists

AU011242 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/9/1987 — President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received, Tuesday, September 1, the Mexican newspapermen Jose Eugenio Lopez Arteaga, of the newspaper "*El Sol De Mexico*", and Fernando Alberto Irala Burgos, of the "*Tiempo*" magazine, who are paying a visit to Romania.

On the occasion, President Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview for the Mexican newspapermen.

Leaders Send Greetings to Ceausescu

Al-Asad Message

AU272005 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Aug 87 p 5

[Message from Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic to President Nicolae Ceausescu on Romanian national day]

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania,

On Romania's national day, I take great pleasure in extending to you and to the friendly Romanian people sincere greetings on behalf of the Syrian people and myself personally.

I take this opportunity to again express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to expand and develop, on the basis of our joint understandings, for the mutual benefit of our peoples and in the interest of peace and understanding throughout the world.

I extend to you, again, best wishes for health and happiness and wishes for continuous prosperity to the Romanian people.

Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Afghan Leaders' Message

AU281914 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Aug 87 p 5

[Message from Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and Haji Mohammed Chamkani, acting president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to President Nicolae Ceausescu on Romania's national day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania,

On the 43rd anniversary of the national day of the SR of Romania, we take pleasure in extending most cordial congratulations and best wishes to the RCP Central Committee, the Government, and the fraternal Romanian people, on behalf of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and of the Revolutionary Council and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

We fully trust that the relations between our parties and governments, which are in accordance with the interests of the two countries, will continue to expand and develop, to the benefit of international peace and security.

Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Haji Mohammed Chamkani, acting president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

'Arafat Greets Ceausescu

AU271701 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 August 87 p 4

[Message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and Supreme Commander of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces, to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president, on Romania's national day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania:

On the national day of the Romanian people, I have the pleasure of extending cordial and warm congratulations to you, the Romanian Government, the RCP, and the friendly Romanian people, on behalf of the Palestinian people, the PLO Executive Committee, and myself personally.

The national day of the brave Romanian people gives us another opportunity to appreciate their heroic struggle — led by the RCP — for the country's liberation from the fascist yoke and for building a socialist country under your wise and bold leadership.

The Palestinian people, fighting against Zionism and racism, which — similar to Nazism — incites racial hatred, rejoice in the Romanian people's liberation day and extend to them wishes for continuous progress and prosperity.

On this occasion, we express our high gratitude for the principled and constant support that Romania, under your bold leadership, grants to the just cause of the Palestinian people, to their struggle to regain the occupied territories and their inalienable national rights, including the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state on their national territory.

Likewise, we reassert our firm determination to develop and strengthen the relations of militant friendship and cooperation between our friendly peoples and between the PLO and the RCP.

In conclusion, we reiterate our warm greetings and convey to you best wishes for health, happiness, and further successes in leading your people.

Revolution to victory!

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and supreme commander of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces

Ceausescu Visits Agricultural Units

AU261950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1916 GMT 26 Aug 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/8/1987 — RCP General Secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to Prahova, Buzau, Vrancea, Neamt, Bacau, Suceava, Botosani and Iasi counties, on August 26.

During this new working dialogue in regions in the south and east of this country, the RCP and Romanian state leader analyzed with the first secretaries of the county party committees, with executives of state farm enterprises and producer cooperative farms questions related to the activity in the visited farm units, results scored, seasonal farm works, how action was taken for the best organization of crop harvesting and the on-time autumn sowing, and corresponding measures were set for the preparation of future farm productions.

Continues Visits

AU271846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1803 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/8/1987 — RCP General Secretary, President of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, continued on August 27, the working visit started yesterday in agricultural units in some counties of this country. Cultures in farm units in Iasi, Vaslui, Galati, Braila, Tulcea, Constanta and Ialomita counties were visited and examined.

During the working dialogue held today with first secretaries of county party committees and other executives, with cooperative peasants, mechanical operators, and experts, an analysis was made of the vegetation stage of cultures in state farm enterprises and cooperative producer farms and of the measures taken for the organization of specific autumn works — operative gathering of crops without losses, on-time and high-quality sowing — other problems related to the results scored, the thorough preparation of future productions, ensurance of technico-material conditions for yields with all cultures to grow in each unit, in accordance with the objectives of the new agrarian revolution.

With on-the-spot estimates as a basis, the Romanian head of state assessed that the visited units would get good crops this year and showed that even better results could have been achieved if sowing had been done earlier, and maintenance works better done, to counterbalance the effects of excessive heat this summer. The president asked the responsible factors, the experts, all people working the agriculture in those zones of Romania to further use the best grain and technical plants strains in keeping with the specific conditions of soil and climate in the east and south of Romania, to work resolutely to raise land productivity.

Dinu, Constantinescu Replace Moraru, Winter

AU020919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
0838 GMT 2 Sep 87

[From the press review]

[Text] An official report announces that Gheorghe Dinu was appointed minister of the industry of heavy-duty equipment and Gheorghe Constantinescu minister of woodworking and construction material industrialization, to replace Mihai Moraru and Richard Winter, respectively, released from these offices on health grounds.

New Power Plant on Rigului River Completed

AU011243 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1032 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/9/1987 — The Voinesti power plant — the second on the Rigului River — has been connected to the national grid. The first station on that river was built at Veresti and it started operation last May. All in all, 13 stations are planned on that river the combined capacity of which will be of more than 60 megawatts. On the neighbouring River Dimbovita, several power-producing units were connected to the national system: at Pecineagu for 63 megawatts, at Clabucet for 64 megawatts, at Rucar for 47 megawatts, and elsewhere.

The Voinesti power station has brought to 515 megawatts the power supplied by the 21 stations on the Rivers Arges, Dimbovita and Tirgului — all of which are in Arges County, in central Romania. Their annual power supply is put at billions of killowatt-hours.

National Power Grid Capacity Development

AU271257 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
0945 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text]Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/08/1987 — According to the programmes in force, the Romanian national power grid is to increase its capacity with about 1,700 MW, of which 1,000 MW will be supplied by coal-fuelled thermal power stations and 700 MW by waterpower plants.

A good part of these provisions have already been implemented. In cogeneration, the latest unit commissioned is one of the most important ones: the no.1 generating set of 150 MW of the cogeneration plant in Craiova, which was commissioned in mid-August. A 330-MW generating set at the Turceni cogeneration plant and another two, of 50 MW each, at the Drobeta-Turnu Severin cogeneration plant are in an advanced

building stage. As for the energy generated by water-power stations, the second generator of 21 MW of the Sascior plant on the river Sebes has been recently commissioned marking the end of the first stage of the Sebes river development project. At present this river supplies 346 MW.

Power generating sets — of a total installed generating capacity of 1,500 MW — are to be repaired this year. Latest data show that the repair programme has been carried into effect in a proportion of 82 per cent so far.

Leaders' Public Appearances 16-29 August

AU232015 [Editorial Report] Romanian media monitored by Austria Bureau 16-22 August reports the following public appearances of Romanian leaders (sourcelines given in parentheses):

On 16 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu and wife, Elena Ceausescu attended the opening of an exhibition of scientific and cultural-artistic creation. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1609 GMT 16 August 87)

On 17 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed the opening session of the Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture in Bucharest. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1124 GMT 17 August 87)

On 18 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu began official talks with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1119 GMT 18 August 87)

On 18 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu gave a dinner for visiting Israeli Premier Yitzhaq Shamir. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1850 GMT 18 August 87)

On 18 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Bjelke Petersen, premier of Australia's State of Queensland. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1857 GMT 18 August 87)

On 19 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu visited the Arges River improvement site for navigation and irrigation. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1823 GMT 19 August 87)

On 20 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu received departing Greek ambassador, Dimitrios M. Serbos. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1353 GMT 20 August 87)

On 20 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu recieved a Thai parliamentary delegation led by Ukrit Mongkolnavin, president of the National Assembly. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1813 GMT 20 Aug 87)

On 20 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu met with the Israeli Premier Yitzhaq Shamir. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1536 GMT 20 August 87)

On 20 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the credentials of new PRC ambassador, Wang Jingying. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1529 GMT 20 August 87)

On 21 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu and wife Elena Ceausescu attended Central Committee Reception on National Day anniversary. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1814 GMT 21 August 87)

On 21 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a Political Executive Committee meeting on economic matters. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1724 GMT 21 August 87)

On 22 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu and wife, Elena Ceausescu, attended a festive meeting dedicated to Romania's 43rd national day anniversary. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1741 GMT 22 August 87)

On 18 August, Elena Ceausescu, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, made the concluding speech at the Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture in Bucharest. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1508 GMT 18 Aug 87)

On 17 August, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Petrescu welcomed visiting Israeli Premier Yitzhaq Shamir at Bucharest Otopeni Airport. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 0613 GMT 18 August 87)

On 18 August, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu conducted talks with and gave a luncheon for Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1411 GMT 18 August 87)

On 20 August, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu bade farewell to Israeli Premier Yitzhaq Shamir at Otopeni Airport. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1616 GMT 20 August 87)

On 22 August, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, made a speech at the festive meeting dedicated to Romania's national day. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1741 GMT August 87)

On 18 August, Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta received Bjelke Petersen, premier of Queensland State of Australia. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1934 GMT 18 August 87)

On 17 August, Emil Bobu, member of the PEC and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, delivered the opening speech at the Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture in Bucharest. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1124 GMT 17 August 87)

On 17 August, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, received Jean Peuch, chairman of the France-Romania Friendship Group of the French Senate. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 171930 GMT 17 August 87)

On 18 August, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, welcomed Ukrit Mongkolnavin, president of Thailand's National Assembly, on his arrival at Otopeni Airport. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 180618 GMT 18 August 87)

On 18 August, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, and Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had separate meetings with the Thai parliamentary delegation led by Ukrit Mongkolnavin, president of the National Assembly. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1121 GMT 18 August 87)

On 22 August, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, saw off departing Thai parliamentarians at Otopeni Airport. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1311 GMT 22 August 87)

On 22 August, Constantin Olteanu, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee opened the festive meeting on national day. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1741 GMT 22 August 87)

On 18 August, Deputy Prime Minister Ioan Petre attended an Indonesian Embassy reception on that country's national day. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1852 GMT 17 August 87)

On 18 August, Gheorghe Tanase, member of the RCP Central Committee, met with U.S. Communist Party leader Gus Hall in the United States. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 0944 GMT 18 August 87)

On 22 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee (PEC) of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, attended a festive meeting in Bucharest on Romania's national day. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1741 GMT 22 Aug 87)

On 24 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu sent a message to the International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development in New York. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1511 GMT 24 Aug 87)

On 25 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu signed a presidential decree on awarding the order of "The Victory of Socialism" to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 0622 GMT 25 Aug 87)

On 26 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to agricultural units in eight Romanian counties. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1916 GMT 26 Aug 87)

On 27 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu continues his working visit to agricultural units in counties. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1803 GMT 27 Aug 87)

On 28 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Professor Maurice Marois, founding general delegate of the "Institute of Life." (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1806 GMT 28 Aug 87)

On 28 August, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Mamadou Faye (spelling as received), permanent secretary of the Political Bureau of the Senegalese Socialist Party. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1759 GMT 28 Aug 87) On 22 August, wreath-laying ceremonies at the Bucharest memorials of Soviet and Romanian soldiers that fell on Romanian territory during World War II were attended by: Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council; Gheorghe Oprea and Miu Dobrescu, members of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the PEC and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Nicu Ceausescu, candidate member of the PEC and first secretary of the Union of Communist Youth; and Colonel General Vasile Milea, candidate member of the PEC of the RCP and minister of national defense. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1513 GMT 22 Aug 87)

On 22 August, wreath-laying ceremonies at the Bucharest cemetery for British soldiers who fell during World War II were attended by: Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council; Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister of the government; and Dumitru Apostoiu, presidential and State Council secretary. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1513 GMT 22 Aug 87)

On 22 August, Constantin Dascalescu, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government, made the main speech at the Bucharest festive meeting on Romania's national day. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1741 GMT 22 Aug 87)

On 21 August, Colonel General Vasilea Milea, candidate member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, and minister of national defense attended the Military Academy graduation festivities. (Bucharest *SCINTEIA* in Romanian 22 Aug 87 p 6)

On 22 August, Constantin Olteanu, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and mayor of Bucharest, opened the Bucharest festive meeting on Romania's national day. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1741 GMT 22 Aug 87)

On 22 August, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly (GNA), saw off departing Thai parliamentarians at Otopeni Airport. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1311 GMT 22 Aug 87)

On 24 August, Ion Stoian, candidate member of the PEC and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, met with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo. (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 24 Aug 87)

On 25 August, Ion Stoian, candidate member of the PEC and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, met with 'Atef Muhammad Sedky, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in Cairo. (Bucharest *SCINTEIA* in Romanian 26 Aug 87 p 6)

On 27 August, GNA Chairman Nicolae Giosan, received a delegation of the Socialist Group in the European Parliament, headed by the group's chairman Rudi Arndt. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1834 GMT 27 Aug 87)

On 29 August, GNA Chairman Nicolae Giosan and GNA Vice Chairman Marin Ivascu received a delegation of U.S. congressmen and senators visiting Romania. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1430 GMT 29 Aug 87)

On 29 August, Teoctist Arapasu, Patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church, met with the delegation of U.S. congressmen and senators visiting Romania. (Bucharest *AGERPRES* in English 1430 GMT 29 Aug 87)

Soviet Trade Delegation Visits Sarajevo

AU011813 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Aug 87 p 6

[M. C. report: "USSR Trade Delegation in Sarajevo"]

[Text] A delegation from the Soviet Chamber of Trade and Industry today held talks with representatives of the Bisnian Chamber of Economy about the further development of economic cooperation. They discussed possibilities of joint production through mixed Yugoslav-Soviet enterprises.

Bosnia's participation in Yugoslavia's trade with the USSR is about 18 percent. Last year trade exceeded $1 billion.

Mamula Receives CSSR Military Official

LD281343 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1122 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Aug (TANJUG] — Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, today in the Federal secretariat for National Defense received Colonel-General Jaroslav Klicha, chief of the Political Main Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army and deputy minister of national defense, who is heading a CSSR military delegation paying an official and friendly visit to our country and its Armed Forces.

The talks between the federal secretary for national defense and the guest from the friendly socialist country took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and dealt with the further development of inter-army cooperation. On this occasion it was established that relations and cooperation between the Armed Forces of the SFRY and the CSSR were developing to everyone's satisfaction, and that there were conditions to promote them in an even more substantial and comprehensive way.

The reception and talks were also attended by Rear Admiral Petar Simic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, as well as by Jan Husak, Czechoslovak ambassador to the SFRY. During the day, Col-Gen Jaroslav Klicha also met Colonel-General Georgije Jovicic, president of the Presidium of the LC organization in the Yugoslav People's Army. On that occasion they also held talks and exchanged experience on the forms and methods of communist activity in the Yugoslav People's Army and the Czeschoslovak People's Army.

During his stay in our country, Col-Gen Jaroslav Klicha, chief of the Political Main Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and members of the delegation, visited some units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army and held talks with their host, Read Admiral Petar Simic.

Belgian Socialist Party President Visits

Krunic Welcomes Spitaels

LD011635 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1435 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 1 (TANJUG) — A delegation of the Belgian Socialist Party, headed by its President Guy Spitaels, arrived in Belgrade today at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency and the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia Federal Conference.

The delegation was welcomed at Belgrade airport by President of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Bosko Krunic and LCY Central Committee Presidency member Vasil Tupurkovski.

During the visit to Belgrade, the Belgian Socialist Party delegation will have talks with top-ranking LCY and Socialist Alliance officials on inter-party cooperation, Yugoslav-Belgian relations and international questions, especially trends in the international workers' movement.

Discusses Cooperation

LD012055 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1653 GMT 1 Sep

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Sep (TANJUG) — In Belgrade today Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks with Guy Spitaels, president of the Belgian Socialist Party, who is heading a party delegation on an official visit at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SAWPY Republican Conference Presidium. The talks were also attended by Dr Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Dr Aleksandar Sekulovic, head of the LCY Department for International Cooperation; and on the Belgian side by Philippe Moreau and Guy Come, vice presidents of the Belgian Socialist Party, and by Claude Borni, adviser for international relations.

In a friendly and cordial talk, in an atmosphere of openess and mutual consideration characterizing the long term cooperation between the LCY and the Belgian Socialist Party, they carried out a detailed and comprehensive exchange of views on the development of relations and cooperation between the two parties and between Yugoslavia and Belgium, and on the most important questions of international relations, as well as on trends in the workers' movement and on the European left.

Bosko Krunic informed the guests from Belgium about the current socioeconomic situation in our country; the activities of the LC in the struggle to overcome economic difficulties through a consistent application of the long term program of economic stabilization; as well as the current changes to the political system, strengthening of socialist self-management and consolidating the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities.

Guy Spitaels spoke about the experience and activities of the Belgian Socialist Party in the struggle to solve topical socioeconomic tasks in the domestic area, and with the progressive transformations of Belgian society aimed at strengthening democracy and improving the position of working masses. In particular Spitaels acquainted his host with the current process of the federalization of Belgian society, as well as with the activities of Belgian socialists preparing for the forthcoming municipal elections.

Krunic and Spitaels exchanged views in detail on the international situation and the activities of the two parties in the internatioanal area. The focus was on the questions of global relations in the word, in particular on the question of peace and disarmament, East-West relations, North-South relations, hotbeds of crisis, socialism as a world process, and so forth. Krunic and Spitaels jointly came to the assessment that halting the arms race and starting a disarmament process represents a question of primary significance in of international relations. In this context they stressed the interest of the LCY and the Belgian Socialist Party in the most urgent agreement to eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles from the European soil, assessing this to be the basic precondition for true cooperation and security in Europe.

Stressing the necessity for active involvement by all progressive and democratic forces, regardless of ideological differences, in the struggle for peace, disarmament and equitable international cooperation, the two presidents confirmed the orientation of the LCY and the Belgian Socialist Party to continue making an active contribution to this struggle, while respecting the principles of independence, equality, and noninterference, as well as the exclusive responsibility for one's own people and working class.

It was pointed out that different views of individual parties on some questions of international relations and internal development should not be an obstacle to joint involvement on key questions of the present times. Particular mention was made of international economic relations and the increasingly difficult economic situation in the world, which especially strikes developing countries.

The collocutors agreed that this situation demands a strengthened involvement on the part of the entire international community in the interests of realizing lasting peace and international security. Krunic in particular pointed out the need for the involvement of the progressive parties of developed countries in creating a social climate favorable to changes in the presnt inequitable international economic relations.

Mention was also made of other international questions, and in particular of the current hotbeds of crisis in certain parts of the world. In the part of the talks about trends among progressive parties and movements, the collocutors devoted particular attention to trends on the European Left, assessing that the European left is at the stage of seeking answers to many questions on its own strategy in the domestic and international areas. The collocutors agreed that this opens up new areas for a more active presence and cooperation between the forces of progress. They also pointed out the positive processes of democratization in many socialist countries which, stimulated by the current reforms, contribute to the strengthening of the forces of socialism and progress in the world.

Krunic and Spitaels established that bilateral cooperation between the LCY and the Belgian Socialist Party, which has been developing successfully since it was established in the fifties, in many ways contributes to the further development and promotion of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Belgium. Therefore, in the talks they stressed the need for, and readiness of, both sides to cherish a continuous dialogue with the aim of promoting interstate cooperation and consolidating the friendship between the nations of hte SFRY and Belgium.

The talks continued at the dinner which Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium gave for the high-ranking guest from Belgium.

ANC's Tambo, Delegation Arrive on Visit

LD301925 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1904 GMT 30 Aug 87

[Text] Belgrade, 30 August (TANJUG) — A delegation of the African National Congress [ANC], led by its president Oliver Tambo, arrived for a visit to Yugoslavia this afternoon, as the guest of the SAWPY Federal Conference. The delegation was greeted at Belgrade Airport by representatives of the federal conference.

During a 3-day stay in Yugoslavia, the delegation will have talks with highest-ranking officials of the federal conference and with other Yugoslav political and state leaders. The exchange of opinions will relate to cooperation between the Socialist Alliance and the ANC, and also to topical international issues, first and foremost the situation in southern Africa.

Official talks will begin tomorrow morning.

Meets With Drulovic, Gacic

LD311929 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1828 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Belgrade, August 31 (TANJUG) — Yugoslavia and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) unreservedly support the South African people's struggle for abolishing apartheid and realising its rights to self-determination and overall emancipation.

President of the federal conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Milojko Drulovic and LCY Central Committee Presidency Secretary Radisa Gacic stated this here today during separate talks with president of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) Oliver Tambo.

Tambo arrived for a visit to Yugoslavia last night at the invitation of the Federal conference of the Alliance.

Apartheid is the major cause of conflicts in the South African region and represents a great threat to international peace and it was said in talks between Tambo and the Yugoslav security functionaries. They pointed out that it is the internatioanl community's duty to isolate Pretoria's racist regime by implementing comprehensive economic sanctions and giving political and material support to the black majority population's struggle for achieving their basic human rights.

The Yugoslav functionaries and Tambo stressed the importance of implementing those decisions made at non-aligned countries' meetings which represent a platform for finding a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the southern African crisis.

Holds Talks With Dizdarevic

LD011642 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1448 GMT 1 Sep 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 1 (TANJUG) — Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and President of the African National Congress (ANC) Oliver Tambo had talks here today on the development of relations between Yugoslavia and this South African liberation movement.

Special attention was devoted to the situation in South Africa and activities of Yugoslavia and the Nonaligned Movement to assist the liberation struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia.

Tambo specially noted the importance being attached to the activities of the nonaligned countries and Yugoslavia in southern Africa, and expressed gratitude for the consistent support and assistance to the liberation process in this region.

Further Reportage on Agrokomerc Affair

Kucan On Consequences

AU011744 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Aug 87 p 8

[Report on speech given by Milan Kucan, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium, made at the agricultural fair in Gornja Radgonja — date not given]

[Text] (TANJUG) — According to Kucan, the responsibility — the greatest and most important responsibility — for establishing general conditions for conducting business affairs applicable to all is one kind of responsibility, while the responsibility for what people do or do not do under these conditions is another kind of responsibility. This refers to the responsibility for making sure that these conditions are not violated or abused at the expense of socially owned property and the property of others, individuals who are overcoming difficulties in the transition to the real conditions of conducting business affairs through work, creativity, knowledge, and quality, rather than through speculation, unlawful behavior, and political pressure — in brief,through not working. "These phenomena are forcing their way into our life," Kucan pointed out. "The well publicized case of dishonored bills recently warned us about the kind of unimaginable dimensions this could take. It would be very dangerous to let this happen, to accept the practice of the end justifies the means, because this would mean accepting total lawlessness."

"All forms of financial and other speculation adversely affect the stability of the domestic market, as well as the trust and reputation in the international market. This is why the people are rightly demanding," Kucan said, "that the material consequences of this speculative swindle should not be borne by the whole economy, that they shouuld not be socialized, and that those responsible for this machination should be punished."

Auditing Service Seeks Charges

LD012209 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1958 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 1 (TANJUG) — The Yugoslav Public Auditing Service has so far asked for charges to be brought against 92 persons involved in issuing uncovered promissory notes valuing between 290 and 500 million dollars.

The scandal broke out two weeks ago when it was uncovered that the major agro-industrial firm Agrokomerc of Velika Kladusa, which employs 13,500 people, had issued the uncovered notes, seriously rocking the Yugoslav money market and directly damaging 57 banks.

A statement released by the Public Auditing Service today said the investigation would last longer than expected because of poor book-keeping in Agrokomerc and the absence of necessary documents.

On the basis of its investigation so far, the Public Auditing Service has asked that charges be brought against the director of Agrokomerc's internal bank and his deputy for abuse of power. Another 26 persons will be charged with issuing uncovered notes, 14 with economic offenses committed within Agrokomerc, 35 with illegally accepting or endorsing promissory notes, and eight persons with financial malpractice.

The service said officials at the Bank of Bihac, which undersigned the notes, were also responsible as they failed to verify whether the notes were backed. It asked that charges be brought against five bank officials for improper keeping of records on the undersigned notes, and against another two for lesser offenses.

A detailed check is under way on the legality and correctness of work at the public auditing service branch offices in Bihac and three nearby towns. The statement

points to the slowness of past investigation by prosecution bodies and magistrates on the reports submitted by the service, and notes their often inadequate procedure under the influence of local and regional bodies.

Last year the service established as many as 347,724 malpractices and irregularities in the realization and use of social funds, the statement says. In 2,403 cases the promissory notes to the amount of 30,997 million dinars (800 dinars to one U.S. dollar) are found to have been issued without producing creditor-debtor relations. The statement adds that Agrokomerc's internal bank was also sending false telex orders in favour of its transfer account.

Bihac Workers End Stoppage

LD011646 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Bihac, 1 Sep (TANJUG) — Following the news of the deblocking of the basic branch of the Privredna Banka Sarajevo in Bihac, the third shift of the Una basic organization of associated labor of the Kombiteks work organization in Bihac today ended their work stoppage. After 29 hours of not working, the machines of the Una organization, which employs 1,050 workers, are again working at full capacity. The Una workers demand that personal incomes for July of this year should be paid. The deblocking of the bank in Bihac will make it possible for employees in other Kombiteks basic organizations of associated labor in Bihac, who are its clients, to collect their personal incomes today.

Ramiz Sadiku Workers End Strike 24 August

AU271108 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Aug 87 p 8

[Text] Pristina, 24 Aug — After a 5-day work stoppage about 5,000 workers of the Ramiz Sadiku construction combine of Pristina today returned to the construction site. It was agreed that all workers' problems and the possibility of raising low personal incomes would be discussed at meetings that will be held beginning today.

Borovo Tire Plant Workers Conclude Strike

AU312035 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Aug 87 p 10

[P. Stanivukovic and J. Cehajic report: "Over-Expensive Lessons"]

[Excerpt] Borovo, 25 Aug — The Borovo plant is working again. The assessment of the consequences of the mass strike — the loss of billions of dinars, the reputation at home and abroad, and of course individual responsibility — will be the number one theme in this Yugoslav rubber and footwear giant. The management's responsibility will be examined in particular, because at almost all the very heated meetings of the dissatisfied workers the purchasing and chronic shortage of raw materials were criticized more than anything else. The workers were therefore not able to work, but at the end of month it was they who were severely punished by receiving only half of their personal income. [passage omitted]

Pristina Engine Drivers Strike Over Wages

AU311637 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 27 Aug 87 p.5

[Z. Gecaj report on meeting of the Basic LC Organization in the "Rail Haulage" Organization of Associated Labor in Pristina on 25 August: "With Determination Against Subjective Shortcomings"]

[Excerpts] In connection with the partial work stoppage at the "Rail Haulage" Organization of Associated Labor on 24 and 25 August, which a section of the media has already reported in part, the Communists of this collective met on the evening of the day before yesterday [25 August]. The engine drivers who had stopped work were present. Besides the Communists and leaders of the Pristina Rail Transport Organization, Izet Shehu, president of the Pristina Trade Union Council, and Radman Milosavlevic, delegate to the SFRY Assembly, were also present. [passage omitted]

From a conversation with Vesel Makolli, manager of the "Rail Haulage" Organization of Associated Labor, we learned that the work stoppage the day before yesterday and all other problems up until now were preceded by a petition signed by 106 workers (members of all nationalities) working in this organization. The principal demand in this petition was a 100 percent increase in personal incomes backdated to 1 January (let us remember that no engine driver's salary is below 125,000 dinars). [passage omitted]

On 24 August events happened differently from the way the Communists in the organization had decided. In place of the meeting of Communists, an extraordinary meeting of the workers of the "Rail Haulage" Organization of Associated Labor was summoned by some individuals. Certain individuals made baseless demands. We learned from the competent authorities that there were also unacceptable demands of a political hue, which had the effect of making the work stoppage on 25 August a partial one, for only 8 engine drivers of Serb and Montenegrin nationality stopped work, and the Albanian drivers continued. Nevertheless, although these drivers stopped work, the manager of the organization told us that trains ran normally, for replacement drivers were found. [passage omitted]

Kosovo Miners Return Without Pay Increase

AU011825 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Aug 87 p 7

[Text] Pristina, 28 Aug (TANJUG) — After a 2-day work stoppage about 500 face and other workers of the Goles magnesite mine near Lipljan today decided to return to work. Their demand for a 50-percent pay rise could not be met because the mine is in a serious financial situation.

The situation regarding the Rail Haulage basic associated labor organization belonging to the Pristina Railroad Transportation organization is still uncertain. The number of engine drivers involved in the 3-day strike today increased to 27.

According to official sources there are no major disruptions in rail traffic. Only one freight train was cancelled today.

Prizren School Teachers Stop Work
LD011520 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 1 Sep

[Text] Pristina, 1 Sep (TANJUG) — The new school year began today in all primary and secondary schools in Kosovo with the exception of the Vladimir Nazor primary school in Pristina and schools in the newly created municipality of Malisevo, which, owing to unfinished building work on school buildings, postponed their first lesson by a week.

The work stoppage heralded by employees in educational institutions in Kosovo because of very low personal incomes, unfortunately became a fact today. Teachers employed in the secondary school center in Prizren refused to hold classes. In the Provincial Committee for Education, Science and Culture of the SAP of Kosovo, they do not know whether this is a case of a strike by teachers or whether there are other reasons why the school bell has not rung in this center.

Apart from this, 436,000 pupils will be attending classes starting today in 1,000 primary and 56 secondary schools in Kosovo.

Vojvodina Presidency Discusses Amendments
AU011633 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Aug 87 p 3

[TANJUG report: "Fewer Rights For Provinces Will Not Bring More Unity"]

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 18 Aug — Shorthand notes on the expanded session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Vojvodina held on 25 July were released to the public today. The session discussed the proposal of the Presidency of the SAP of Vojvodina to embark on amendments to the Constitution of the SAP of Vojvodina, and exchanged views on the draft proposal by the Presidency of the SR of Serbia to embark on amendments to the Republican Constitution, especially the part on "questions that concern relations in the SR of Serbia." Those participating at this gathering, in addition to most responsible leaders of the province and the communes, were Ivan Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, and Spiro Galovic, president of the Republican Council for the Social System of the SR of Serbia.

Having explained that Vojvodina has always been prepared to search for roads for the implementation of the essential aims of the Yugoslav community and for changes in the political system that open up such roads, "although it has often been ascribed to us that we are against changes," Mojsa Miljkovic, president of the Provincial Social Council for the Social System, explained in his opening speech that "we in Vojvodina are against changes that would return us to the old outdated relations."

Who Offers Old for New [subhead]

Miljkovic first recalled that when amendments to the 1963 Constitution were discussed, crisis in the relations within the federation were occurring with increasing frequency precisely as regards the question of power over surplus value, or rather expanded reproduction. The growing self-managing forces sought new room to expand. Even then we comprehended that the substance of the equality of peoples and nationalities is not a solution found once for ever, but that appropriate substance must further be searched for in implementing this fundamental principle of our Yugoslav community. [passage omitted]

The Public and Changes [subhead]

"It is a notorious truth that the SR of Serbia, as a social being, is really a complex sociopolitical community historically, nationally, economically, and culturally. The SAP's were set up as an expression of this complexity and of the development of the socialist revolution in our society," Miljkovic said. He remarked that implementing the autonomy of an SAP does not oppose the implementation of the unified functions of the SR of Serbia as a state and a socialist self-managing democratic community. The strengthening of the unity and the statehood of the SR of Serbia, expressed in unified function of the republic determined by the Constitution of the SR of Serbia, in Miljkovic's opinion, cannot be achieved through a "redistribution of the powers between the republican and provincial organs in favor of the republican organs, nor through setting up the relations between the republican and provincial organs on the basis of hierarchy and subordination."

"There will not be more unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia if the volume and substance of the rights and duties of the SAP's are reduced," Miljkovic stresses.

A greater efficiency and a more consistent implementation of the state functions, and a further strengthening of unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia must be ensured through a strengthening of the self-managing position of the working man in associated labor, through the creation of conditions for freely associated labor to master social reproduction, and through self-managing links and the integration of associated labor.

Therefore, in Miljkovic's opinion, one must reject all platforms and demands of some people — who in essence are representatives of nationalist, statist, bureaucratic, and unitarist views — who see in the constitutional position of the SAP, as a component [sastavni] part of the SR of Serbia and a constituent [konstitutivni] part of the Yugoslav federation, a constant source of disunity and instability of the SR of Serbia. According to these people, the SR of Serbia cannot "settle" the relations in the republic as long as the SAP's remain a constituent part of the Yugoslav federation, and as long as they have the constitutional right to give assent to

amendments to the SFRY Constitution and to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia. Such views and demands are constantly voiced at various gatherings and in some public information media.

Although one need not polemicize with such views, it must be said that the SAP's really are a constituent part of the Yugoslav federation, but are not and cannot be federal units; this is not necessary for the working people, peoples, and nationalities who live in them, either.

Miljkovic also recalled that on the basis of the agreement in the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, the work on preparing amendments to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia ran without the participation of the public, but virtually all the proposals and positions on changes in the Constitution of the SR of Serbia regarding the relations in the SR of Serbia were launched in the media, at public gatherings of experts, as well as at sessions of sociopolitical organizations almost identical in content with those presented in the joint working group. The public is incessantly presented arguments only in favor of these proposals, while other opinions are not presented. We were justified in believing that initial positions need not be publicized, considering that work on finding the most acceptable solutions had only started. However, we now have a half-informed public, which confuses the people, considering that they do not know all the arguments. In the SAP of Vojvodina, this causes certain difficulties because until now we have not presented any proposals to the public, nor positions and arguments, that we offered during the work of the joint group and at the sessions of the Republican Council.

In this business of constitutional changes, sheer numbers do not necessarily indicate how widely certain amendments are accepted or what their content is, Miljkovic believed. He remarked that the working group proposes that for 13 out of the 20 points contained in the Draft Proposal by the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, the need should be accepted for changes, improvements, and refinements of the provisions of the Republican Constitution referring to the relations within the SR of Serbia.

Referring to the consultations held in the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Vojvodina on 24 July, Istvan Racan, president of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference, pointed out that after a thorough discussion, unanimous support was expressed for the proposed opinion of the Presidency of SAP of Vojvodina as regards its basic ideopolitical approach and the constitutional law arguments it contains. [passage omitted]

It has been noted, Racan said, that the Draft Proposal by the Presidency of the SR of Serbia is not a result of joint work of respective organs in the republic and the province, as the positions of the LCY Central Committee imposed. [passage omitted] It has been pointed out that the Draft Proposal by the Presidency of the SR of Serbia contains a basic contradiction when, in its introductory part, it advocates a destatization of the social relations, and in its second and third part it offers specific constitutional changes that in essence strive to enhance the state functions in all fields, especially in the relations between the republic and the province. The proposal by the Presidency of the SR of Serbia finds in the Constitution serious reasons for the social and economic conditions without offering any arguments. Such an assessment should have been more thoroughly explained.

It was also stated during the consultations that it is difficult to accept the view that the changes are being embarked upon because the essential relationships of equality of the peoples and nationalities should be more fully defined.

Historical Process [subhead]

Dusan Alimpic believes that the LC must resolutely oppose any unilateral interpretation of the valid constitutional principles that favors separatist tendencies or centralist positions and calls to revise the principles of the Constitution. One should go into action in a united way, and we must speak about this publicly. "Because of the ideopolitical pollution that has occurred, we must clearly provide understandable answers to our working people on what these concepts and demands and practical behavior mean politically, particularly when one bears in mind that after the counterrevolution in Kosovo, a systematic blaming of the autonomous provinces as the causes of all possible misfortunes and evils has begun in an indoctrinatory way."

The question of relations in the SR of Serbia between the republic and the provinces is a historical process. However, by spoken and written word, the impression is publicly created that the problems in the republic-provinces relations have arisen in the last 15 years, which is to say only after the amendments of the 1971 and the 1974 Constitution. This can only be said by those whose memory of history, or of the history of these relations, does not go any further back, or by those who forget what happened earlier, Danilo Kekic said.

To Remove the Obstacles to Unity [subhead]

Petar Matic shared Kekic's opinion that the way one works and conducts discussions about constitutional changes is not good for the LCY, the LC of Serbia, and looked at in a wider context, for the LC of Vojvodina. Nationalist passions and the power of alignment are aroused, while socialist and self-managing precepts are pushed aside, and this encourages these two polarizations on a national basis. Matic believes that the stress in the discussions and activities of the LC of Serbia and the LCY, or the LC of Vojvodina, should be in those fields, which will eliminate all the obstacles that have stood and still stand in the way of the enhancement of unity in Serbia and Yugoslavia, and are not a product of the system and the relations within the system, but of something else.

As we have heard, out of the 20 points contained in the republican proposal in the field of relations within

Serbia, six points are, in our opinion, not wholly acceptable. The biggest problems are focused on these six points, which is to say about one-third of the proposals from the SR of Serbia, Nandor Major remarked, observing that all these proposals strive for an expansion of the powers of the republic, but not a single proposal is offered that would expand provincial powers.

Nandor Major said that he was concerned about the persistence in the efforts to impose as a party obligation on the Communists of Vojvodina that constitutional changes should incorporate a number of questions, such as people's defense, security, courts of justice, planning. This happens despite the Communists of Vojvodina clearly stating that they see no justification and no need for such changes. [passage omitted]

What Conditions Irredentism [subhead]

As regards the situation in Kosovo and the constitutional provisions on autonomy, our arguments that there is no causal link between the occurrence of Albanian irredentism and the quality of the autonomy have been neither accepted nor refuted, Todor Gajinov said. He added that one could not deny that Albanian irredentism appeared in the three communes in Serbia where the legal institutions of the Province of Kosovo are not in effect. One cannot dispute the fact that irredentism did not appear in the territory of Vojvodina; but if nationalism and irredentism were conditional upon the quality of the autonomy, irredentism and nationalism should also appear in Vojvodina by the logic of social laws and through the working of cause and effect, Todor Gajinov, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SAP of Vojvodina stated.

Ivan Stambolic: Where We Erred, What We Solved in a Wrong Way [subhead]

Taking the floor in the discussion, Ivan Stambolic first said that he constantly had been facing the dilemma of whether or not he should speak, that he did not expect such a nature of the discussion, and that he did not know that such a discussion was needed.

He added that nothing new had been heard here and that no new thoughts or arguments were advanced, but regardless of this, it is never superfluous, particularly for us from the republic, to hear what people in and from the provinces think about certain questions, particularly those that are common to us; the more so because some comrades in the province have a much more frequent opportunity to hear what is thought in the republic by the very fact of the posts they occupy in the republic, state and political organs and organizations.

The fundamental solutions the goals have been set upon remain, according to Stambolic — our lasting and firm premises and positions for which we struggle. But we have and continue to think, all of us united in Yugoslavia, that the Constitution itself, its normative provisions and machinery, as well as the systemic laws adopted on the basis of the Constitution, cannot be abolished in relation to what has happened and what is happening. We must see where we erred and in what we erred, what we solved in an incorrect way, and what machinery and levers should be changed and linked in a different way so as to return to the path of a more dynamic and homogeneous development.

We cannot return to this path, Stambolic added, by marching with our precepts along the road and allowing life to wander off in another direction. We must bring these two things into accord...